THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,692—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th July.	CALEDONIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	EGYPT	8000	MOLDAVIA	11000
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000		
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500		
28th "	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th "	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9671
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10800
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	20th July 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	927
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	3rd August 1912.

Fares from Rs. 325 to Rs. 330, according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	11th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	12th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 2185 tons, on Thursday, 11th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Maida," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charnar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6265	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking.	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs h. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Jumagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 17th July, 1912, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to confirm the Resolutions passed in the First Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th June, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1882 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the valuable Buffalo Stables, situate at Agripada or Ripon Road and Madanpura, has been POSTPONED, until further Notice.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS VEJOO SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant; at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Bros'. Godown, Wadi Bunder, by order Mr. Abdul Aziz Hajt Tyeb and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Megji Purmanand.—

Ex. S. S. "Ambala."
J V D
RALLI—321 Bags Mauritius Vejoo sugar.
J

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Board of Directors of the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1912, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at No 22 Apollo, Street Fort, the undermentioned Shares of the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Limited, standing in the names of the undermentioned persons,

50 shares standing in the name of Casumbhoy Nanji Miani and Co., bearing Nos. 155 to 177 and 362 to 388.

1 share standing in the name of Ahmed Bundeally, partner of the said Casumbhoy Nanji Miani and Co., bearing No 460.

45 shares standing in the name of Jafferbhoy Rattonsey, bearing Nos. 200 to 220 and 415 to 438.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, at their office, at No. 9, Ball Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th July, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 36, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1¢ hour { TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY. } 1½ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

ON SATURDAY, 13TH JULY, 1912,
at 9-30 P. M.
"THE NEW BOY."

Entire Proceeds in aid of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be had from
ROSE AND CO., Fort
A few Seats may be reserved at ROSE & Co's, on payment of One Rupee extra per Ticket.

IN POONA
NAPIER HOTEL NOW
DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST
AND
MENTAL SCIENTIST.

Hours 11 to 1 and 3 to 5.

NOTICE.—Dr. PERIN will RETURN to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL on or about July 15.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY. GALLE. SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR. KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Only a portion is now available for public.

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THE FAITHFUL MINSTREL
A GRAND NEW COLOURED FILM
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An all-round lively Programme.
HER GOLDEN LOCKS.
CLEVER LITTLE COMEDY.
THE FAITHFUL MINSTREL.
A FEAST OF COLOUR.
THE TEST.
A STORY OF TRUE LOVE
SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.
A TALE OF BLACK AND WHITE
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.
You are bound to enjoy any Film if he is in it.
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ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

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WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

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MAY BLOSSOM.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiollo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
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For insertions in the amusement
Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 8.] [BOMBAY, JULY 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	75 3-4		1-16
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4		1-4
4½ do. Gov. Securities...	94 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight ...	2 13-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Firm—Good business done

Futures Steady.

Manchester Quiet but firm

Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,200 „

Imports ... 2,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 6·25+11

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-4+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·76 +16	6·73 +16	6·66 +16
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·61 +17	6·58 +17	6·57 +17
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·57 +17	6·57 +16	6·58 +17

New York Noon call Oct 12·09 Jan. 12·15.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·38 Jan. 12·42.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000

„ Receipts at „ last year ... 1,300

„ Exports to Great Britain ... Nil

„ Exports to Continent ... 17,000

„ Spot Cotton ... 12·45unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·02—05 } Advanced on favorable cables and declined later on longs unloading.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·10—06

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 2-4+1-3

Futures month of Oct ... 12·23—97

Futures month of Dec ... 12·24—07

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 10-16

F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 12-16

Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 14-16

Good Bhowmagger ... ... d 5 15-16

F. G. Bhowmagger ... ... d 6

Fine Bhowmagger ... ... d 6 2-16

Fine M. G. Bhowmagger ... ... d 6 2-16

Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 6

F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 6 2-16

Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 6 4-16

Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 6

Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 6 4-16

Good Broach ... ... d 6 3-16

F. G. Broach ... ... d 6 11-32

Fine Broach ... ... d 6 8-16

Good Khandeish ... ... d 6 8-16

F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 6

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ....

Do. Name of Ports— ....

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4unchgd

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 3-4 unchgd

Do Months—June-July—London—Value.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,160,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... No sellers.

Do. Month— ... .

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4+1-4

Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 3-4—1-2

Do. Months— ... July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Hambourg—Nearest Value

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 3-4unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Dull

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Dull.

Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 63 unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Quiet

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-3-6 July-Aug. Hull—Nominal—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8—1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 1-2 July Aug.—Sellers firm

METALS—

Copper Brazier ... £ 88 received mutilated

Yellow Metal ... d 7 9-16 unchgd.

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 2 7 5 3-4—1

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.

ARRIVALS—

"Argenfels," "Ryabergen" "Steenbergen"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15 7 1-2 unchgd Value

Do, Months of Shipment...June-Aug

Tone—Very little doing—Prices unchgd

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ... ... Neglected.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 2 1 4+3-4d.

Months of Shipments August—Sellers

Tone—Opened—Quiet closed steady

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India. ... ...

Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Quiet—Unchanged

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

Java Sugar—Market unchanged quiet but steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH JULY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Rupees	7,650	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,51,872	Freemantle	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs...	2,000	Linga	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th & 7th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	30	34,930
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	49	59,153

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The rate for T. T. soon went off and better than 1s. 4d. was not generally available. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-4
Shanghai „	...200
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

There is little doing in this market. Rates opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement, and remained quiet but steady during the day. At the close the Cash rate is 1-16 better, and there are buyers for the Settlement at the opening rate.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 15	0
Settlement ...	„ 95 12	0 buyers.

BULLION:—

In Bar Silver a fall of 1-8 was advised in the London market yesterday both in ready and forward, the quotations being 27 15-16 and 28 1-16 respectively. The drop is reported to be due to China selling. New York was 1-4 down at 60 3-4. In the local market rates opened easier at 71 ex-duty for ready bars and 71 1-8 for the 1st settlement, and close almost unchanged as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15	6
Australian „	...	„ 23 15	6
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 71 0	0
1st Settlement	...	„ 71 1	0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 71 3	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 80 6	0
1st Settlement	...	„ 80 7	0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 80 13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed with a small decline. Private telegrams give little news, and the market, it is said, will be governed chiefly by weather and crop reports. Locally prices opened easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 307, and for fully good Bengal Rs. 257-58. Weather reports here are rather more favourable and there has been an extension of rain in the interior. Prices have fluctuated slightly during the day and there has been little business doing. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. The offtake has been very moderate, mills being the chief buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 316	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 306-7	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat „	301	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... „ 298	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „	292	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „	288	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „	272	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	263	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „	272	„
„ „ „ ... „	278	Dec.
„ „ „ ... „	284	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „	258	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „	294	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns ... „	263	„
Good M. G. Westerns ... „	273	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·69 —07	6·66 —07	6·59 —07	6·55 —06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·51 —07	6·50 —09	6·50 —07	6·50 —07
Mar.-Apl.			
6·51 —07			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues to decline in sympathy with home advices and with an absence of enquiry here.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 11	7	0 B.T.
September ...	... „ 12	4	0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	... „ 11	1	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8	4	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„ 8	8	0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„ 9	4	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Nothing doing.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 58 0 0 D J Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 13	6	0 B. T.
Forward ...	... „ 14	4	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5	5	6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„ 5	8	0 „
„ „ May 1913 ...	„ 5	9	0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,772 1-2 c. d.
Bank of India ...	...	...	66 c. d.
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	87 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	64 c. d.

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	455	Aug.
Kohinoor ...	...	...	780	„
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,730	„
Standard ...	...	...	1,385	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	...		164 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord. ...	...		306 1-4
Central Mining ...	...	...	38 3-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			22 1-2
Treacher & Co ...	...	...	487 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry ...	...		72 c. d.
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	537 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	3,026 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	42,194 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	32,680 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	8,777 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	505 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,488 „
Groundnuts..	...	...	622 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,255 „
Rice ...	...	...	19,894 „
Myrabollams..	...	...	2,530 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	5,243 „
Mowraseed ...	...	...	2,188 „
Gram ...	...	...	13,489 „
Joowar ...	...	...	4,379 „
Maize ...	...	...	Nil
Barley ...	...	...	4,488 „

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Apr. 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,24,700

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,424

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th Apr. 1912 ... ...Rs. 5,44,486

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 10,422

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Apr. 1912 ... ...Rs. 29,984

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,366

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th Apr. 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,18,296

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,226

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1912. ... ...Rs. 14,383

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,957

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th Apr. 1912 ... ...Rs. 52,326

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 7,544

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd June. 1912 ...Rs. 10,000

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,762

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 22nd June 1912 ... ...Rs. 2,31,779

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 28,997

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton gramfed As. 6 per lb.
Saddle As. 5 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz,

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb,
Leg As. 4 per lb,
Shoulder As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb,
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb,

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb,
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb,
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb,
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Ghoti from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) nil.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SMITH—June 11, at Mussoorie, Yvonne, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim:—"A man must stand erect, not to keep erect by others."—Marcus Antoninus.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 28th ult. left Aden at noon on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE FOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Per Aspera ad Astra... Urbach
Overture	William Tell ..... Rossini
Valse	The Barcarolle ..... Fetras
Grand Selection..	Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Ein Idyll	Waldesflustern ..... Czibulka
Selection	
Irish Melodies..	Shamrock ..... Myddleton
Two Step	Mundy on the Mash. Taurban

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be held at the Seamen's Institute to-night.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—The Special Jurors summoned for the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court are required to be present to-day (Wednesday), the 10th instant, at 11-30 a. m., in the Sessions Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Salamis" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

GODOWN ACCIDENT :—While rolling down a bale of cotton in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown in the Sassoon Dock, Ganpat Luxmon, a Hindu labourer, suddenly fell. The bale of cotton he was working at fell on him killing him on the spot.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Mr. Thomas Evans, a mechanical engineer, residing in the Frere Temperance Hotel, has reported to the police that while he was returning home at about midnight on Monday, he was robbed by some one at the junction of Fort Steet and Frere Road of ten sovereigns, and five or six rupees in cash.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The current week's programme at this popular place of amusement is one that is sure to please young and the old alike. "The Faithful Minstrel" is a charming coloured film which depicts an old French legend. "Shadow and Sunshine," a story of two little children, is something that will please the young ones. "The Test" is a love-story told in a very simple but striking manner. Foolshead the inimitable makes his appearance again this week and the audience will be sure to enjoy his five-minute turn.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 8th July to 6 a.m. on the 9th July :—

	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Total Mortality
A	0	0	6
B	0	0	18
C	0	0	16
D	0	0	10
E	0	0	28
F	0	0	9
G	0	0	10
Hospital.....	0	1	9
Total ...	0	1	106
This day last year	4	4	81

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday:—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	0	0
B	3	3
C	4	2
D	2	2
E	3	2
F	0	1
G	1	1
Total.....	13	11

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
10	m 7 32	25 3	m 0 44	17 7
	e 50 a	25 5	1 14 a	21 4
11	m 8 44	26 3	m 1 40	16 9
	8 0 a	25 6	2 33 a	21 1
12	m 9 45	27 5	m 2 34	15 11
	9 11 a	27 10	3 38 a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	10 (Wednesday)	„	6h 8m „	7h 20m
„	11 (Thursday)	„	6h 8m „	7h 20m
„	12 (Friday)	„	6h 9m „	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16·9m. p.m. ; New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43·2m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 21st. 10h, 48·4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58·2m, a.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES.

Government Resolution in Review.

THE CASE OF RAJAPUR.

A Government Resolution in review of the reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1910-1911 states that during the year under review a new municipality was established at Panchgani in the Satara District, while the municipality at Bhadgaon was abolished. After these changes city and town municipalities numbered 23 and 134 respectively. Patej in the Broach District, Goregaon, Kandivli, Bhayander, Vikhroli, Bhandup and Mulund in the Thana District, and Kanapur in the Belgaum District were constituted notified areas thus brought up to twenty. The period of supersession of the Ahmedabad municipality has been extended for a further period of two years. The Kaira municipality, which continued under suspension, will be reconstituted from the current year.

For some time the attention of the Governor in Council has been directed to the mismanagement of affairs of the Rajapur municipality. The efforts of the district officers to improve the municipal administration failed owing to the apathy of the municipal councillors and to factious obstruction. The Collector recently examined the working of the municipality and his report showed clearly that that body was incapable of efficiently exercising its functions and powers. The municipality has shown extreme and persistent laxity in the realization of its dues, has been culpably neglectful of its obligations in the matter of providing for the sanitary needs of the town, and has imperilled the safety of its water-supply. The municipal accounts have been allowed to fall into a state of disorder and correspondences and petitions have remained long undisposed of. In these circumstances Government directed that the municipality be superseded for a period of three years.

The Ratnagiri municipality, which was warned in 1910 for mismanagement of its affairs, subsequently appointed a Government servant as its chief officer. It is reported that, thanks largely to his efforts and those of Mr. Damle, the new president (since deceased), there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the affairs of this municipality. A large proportion of the municipal arrears has been recovered, and the municipal records, recounts and correspondence have been put in proper order. The Governor in Council notes these results with satisfaction and trusts that the amelioration thus effected will be permanently maintained. The question of restoring to the municipality the privilege of electing its president will be considered at the time of the next triennial elections.

The net increase in the aggregate population of the municipalities of the whole Presidency according to the recent census amounts to a little over 4,000.

The attendance of members at meetings was generally good except in the case of Dhandhuka and Ranpur in the Northern Division. At Kumta the number of meetings of the managing committee adjourned for want of a quorum was seven.

A satisfactory increase was recorded in the aggregate gross income of the municipalities which amounted to 97 lakhs compared with 92 lakhs in the preceding year.

There was a decrease of Rs 1,07,000 under octroi as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This is accounted for by a general fall amounting to Rs. 1,69,600 in this class of revenue in Sind due to the marked depression in trade in Karachi, the general severity of plague and prevalence of cholera and in the case of Hyderabad, the payment of heavy refunds during the year on goods exported in the course of the previous year. This decrease in Sind was to a certain extent counterbalanced by an increase in the Presidency proper shared in by all three divisions and attributable generally to the improvement of trade and in a few cases to more efficient administration.

Judging by the absence of complaints the octroi system may be regarded as having generally worked satisfactorily. The following remarks by the Collector of Dharwar serve to explain to a certain extent the excess of the average consumption of dutiable articles over the standards fixed by Government :—

"The excesses are the combined result of the laziness of exporters who ought to claim refunds and do not, and of want of promptness on the part of municipalities in granting refunds when asked for. The refunds rules are perfect in themselves but are not worked in the spirit in which they have been framed. That this is the real state of things is borne out by the fact that in one municipality the number of applications for refund is absurdly small in proportion to the amount of goods imported, as in Gadag and perhaps in Byadgi; in another the number of applications outstanding at the end of the year is abnormally large, as in the case of Hubli. The refund rules are liberal and flawless. Unless the traders make up their minds to take full advantage of them, excesses over standards must and will continue."

The joint report from the Commissioners on the question whether the octroi system as worked in the Bombay Presidency is open to the same objections as have been instanced by the committee which recently reported on the system prevailing in the United Provinces, and on a proposal to substitute for octroi a system of terminal taxes is under the consideration of Government.

The Ahmedabad, Dhulia and Jalgaon municipalities have expressed their willingness to abolish octroi and levy in its stead a light terminal tax.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

R. A. T. A. (3) : R. G. A. (2).

On the Cooperage last night the Gunners experienced hard luck in losing to the R. A. T. A. who scored the winning goal, the odd in five—when the second half was well advanced from a penalty kick. The game was well contested throughout and abounded in interest. In the first half, Hastings for the Templars was the first to find the net, but the point was disallowed. Shortly afterwards, the Gunners got away and facing a corner obtained the first point. Shortly before the interval Murrell equalised.

Changing ends it was not long before Smith put the Templars ahead again, but Roach once more placed the teams on even terms. After some pretty play had been witnessed, "hands" in the penalty area by one of the Gunners was punished and Ison scored. The game ended.

R. A. T. A.	3 goals
R. G. A.	2 goals

The teams were as follows :—

R. G. A.—Goal : Quinn ; backs : Roach and Stewart ; half-backs : Jerran, Johnson and Clarke ; forwards : Bakewer, Howe, Captain Roach, McConaghy and Robertson.

R. A. T. A.—Goal : Bignell: backs: Bolton and Murrell ; half-backs : Brown, Smart and Hughes ; forwards : Smith, Hastings, Foster, Keef and Ison.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
R. A. Temperance ...	5	3	1	1	8	5	7
R. G. Artillery ...	5	2	2	1	9	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana...	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
Byculla M. I. ..	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Bombay Athletic ...	5	1	1	3	8	8	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	4	1	0	3	6	11	2
Hornets ...	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Baronet Club concluded this evening in a win for the former by 89 runs.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th June, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 165,179 maunds with an increase of Rs. 49,812 in the earnings.

The death has taken place at Bowring Hospital Bangalore of Mr. R. Creagan, Superintendent of Police, Calcutta, who went there for treatment for Bright's disease some time ago.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Monsoon showers have extended into West Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast as far as Surat, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan; local on the North Madras Coast, Hyderabad, Bombay, the Deccan; fairly general in the western half of the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and local in Gujarat. Rainfall has been local in the United Provinces, the southern half of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and nearly general in Assam and Lower Burma. In Upper Burma it has been local.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui, one inch ; Bhamo, three inches ; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, each five inches; Sibsagar, one inch; Jalpaiguri, an inch and a half; Beneras, three-quarters of an inch ; Chakrata, two inches; Udaipur and Mount Abu, each one inch; Jodhpur, half an inch; Deesa, and Indore, each three-quarters of an inch; Nowgong and Pachmarhi, each one inch ; Khandwa and Saugor, each half an inch ; Bombay and Cochin, each an inch and a half; Ratnagiri, Goa, Marmagao and Trivandrum, each three inches ; Calicut and Mercara, each two inches, and Mangalore and Nellore, each one inch.

Forecast : Increase of rainfall in Bengal and diminution in central parts of the country.

KARACHI, JULY 9.

All thoughts in Sind now turn to the monsoon rains which up to the present are seriously in deficiency. Local skies are overcast and there is every appearance of coming rain. But news from the Punjab is not encouraging. The Indus, in Sind, is very low indeed and there is a possibility of Sind's inundation canals failing unless a deluge of rain falls soon in the Punjab.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay as an aid to certain small sanitary projects in Sind involving no recurring expenditure. As a grant-in-aid, the amount has been placed in the hands of the Commissioner in Sind. Umarkot, Larkana, Shikarpur and Sukkur each gets several thousands as the Government, contribution towards the cost of filling the town tanks which are no longer needed for rain water storage and are a scurce of malaria.

LUCKNOW, JULY 9.

The monsoon gave a quarter of an inch of rain at Lucknow to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil 2,504 tons, Captain C. J. Higgins, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Garston, with a general cargo.

The steamer Prath, 2,867 tons, Captain J. Evans, sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c., with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander C. G. Sinclair, sailed yesterday for Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain H. McClelland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Vorwaerts, 3737 tons, Captain R. Dannecker, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

The steamer Goldsmith, 4863 tons Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum via Karachi, with a cargo of bulk oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons Captain W. P. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c., with a general cargo 12 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The steamer Ville de Oran, 3,400 tons, Captain Masson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Havre with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 8th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Monday, the 8th instant, should be considered as a half wea her working day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Comdr De Burgh.....S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett .....R I M Survey
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comdr Sinclair .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A India		$193 Gordon	China	17-7...	P & O Co
B Montibello	2770	Cro't	Karachi	10-7	J F &Co
C&R City of Manchester	3562	Marsh	K'ches	13-7	K N & Co
D Parnes	2127	Williams			M M & Co
F Arcadia	3,513	Barcham	Shanghai	31-7	P&O Co
G Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	12-7	B & P S N Co
H Island	1604	Newby	Jeddah	11-7	Bo&P S N Co
K Konig	3176	Holdt			A Straades & Co
L Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing		BP Trust
M Pruth	2837	Evans	Hamburg	7-7	W & A G & Co
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson		6-7	R A Willis
O Badrie	1633	Fisher	Arabs Steamers & Co		
Q Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm	Port Said	10-7	Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bombay Maru	3398	Noguchi	Kobe	12-7	N Y Keisha
3 Sicilia	3186	Maganzini	Genoa	15-7	R Line
4 Vadala	2164	Lima			M M & Co
8 Obra	3521	Fenwick	Kohi		M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2438	Bebbair	Hamburg	20-7	W & A G & Co
10&11 Chyebassa	3921	Neilson	Antwerp		M M & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3449	Snow			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Bothwell			M M & Co
16 Malda	1250	Bambar			M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Mohamadi	549	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co

30 ton crane

Rahmani		Green	Jeddah	13-7	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Goldmouth	Evans	Batoum, June 15
9	Scindia	Mitchell	Glasgow, June 6
	Ville-de-Oran	Mason	Havre, June 16

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Rugbeian	Brown	Hamburg
	Kurrachee	Cattrall	Port Said
	Clan Alpine	Shapland	Tuticorin
	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Sinclair	Aden
	Prutb	Evans	Hamburg
	Clan MacNeil	Higgins	Garston &c.
	Funtua	McClelland	Calcutta
	Vorwaerts	Dunnecker	Kobe &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia for Liverpool &c.
" Ville-de-Oran for Havre &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 7th instant, and the same Co's steamer Gorgistan, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—12,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Pordstanley s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—11 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bale carpets, J M Savchand and Co; 23 bales hide and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 bales skins, A H Bandally; 8 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsedas; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 105 cwts dilseed, Bauer and Krause; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR MAMOL.

Montebello s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,152 cwts wheat, J Fecheri.

FOR FRIDDLESRO.

Arcadia s—500 tons manganese ore, R Reeves and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cheybassa s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 8,300 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, K. Devchand and Co; 4,081 cwts linseed, G. Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissinfels s—225 cwts dairy products, A C Kohler; 7,311lbs rubber waste, S. Smidt and Co; 3,050 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, M Jehangir and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A. Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed. J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Amersey and Co; 1200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Frank Coverdale s—46,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, The M. B. Kaisha; 375 cwts onions, R. E. Dadachanji; 22 cwts kadoo, 6 cwts surtai, M. Soomlerji and Co.

Ischia s—850 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

India s—25 chests opium, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—850 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 25 chests opium, C. Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, S. P. Wadia.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 61 cwt gum, A Mansinbhai.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 10th July, 1912.

THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1911-1912.

The review of the Trade of India, issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, for the year 1911-12, shows the year to have been on the whole a good one. Disturbing and depressing influences were not absent, for in Europe labour troubles were widely experienced and international complications impaired confidence. Drought in Europe and general sluggishness of trade in the United States, says Mr. Noel Paton, contributed to produce a serious decline in the value of securities; and although money was for the most part plentiful, high bank rates during part of the year cramped operations. Perhaps the factors most generally felt were the fall in the price of cotton and the high level of freights. Still in India the imports of merchandise rose from £ 86·24 millions to £ 92·38 millions, while exports rose from £ 139·92 to £ 151·83 millions and the total trade from £ 226·16 to £ 244·21 millions—an increase of eight per cent. In rate of progression, therefore, India compares with any of the principal countries, though in the amount of her increase she falls short of them. Exports of Indian merchandise represented 51·5 of the total trade as against 53·3 per cent. in 1910-11. Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced by 41·4 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise form 60·5 per cent. of the sum of imports and exports and 97·35 per cent. of the total exports as against 60·61 and 97·97 in the previous year. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles formed 44·4 per cent. of the total compared with 46·3, the principal items being raw cotton, seeds and raw jute. In cotton there was a decline of 1,388,000 cwts. of the value of Rs. 661·58 lakhs. Seeds established a record, and the development in raw jute was also remarkable. The value of exports of India manufactures was 15·9 per cent. of the total exports. Cotton goods declined by a net Rs. 123·31 lakhs, a decline which is accounted for by falls of over Rs. 103 lakhs in yarn and twenty-three and three-quarter lakhs in piece-goods, partly off-set by a rise in other cotton goods. Under "Balance of Trade" we find that in the five years just closed the average excess of exports over imports, including Government transactions, was £17,438,000, which represents 13·2 per cent. of the average value of the exports. In the same period the average drawings of the Secretary of State were £20,389,100 being 15·4 per cent. of the average value of exports—a sum which exceeds the average excess of exports over imports by £2,951,000.

The increase in the imports of raw cotton is accentuated as one of the most marked features of the year's trade. This is found to have arisen from the abundance and relative cheapness of American and Egyptian supplies, but it is regarded as further indicating the activity and improved efficiency of the Indian mills and the demand for finer staples. Results shown, "together with the corporate effort being made by certain Bombay millowners to encourage the growth of superior cotton in India indicate the trend of the industry. And it is striking that the quantity of foreign cotton imported last year exceeded eight per cent. of the total mill consumption." Only 5,803 cwts. in place of 7,093 cwts. were taken from Egypt and the supply from Persia showed with increase, but Turkey sent 7,763 cwts. instead of 119 cwts., while the arrivals from Austria fell from 6,540 to 5,700 cwts. However, the demand for American cotton rose marvelously, and instead of 2,460 cwts., India imported 103,385 cwts., while the United Kingdom sent 323,676 cwts. as against 15,558 cwts. Exports of cotton fell off. The early part of the year was bad for spinners and manufacturers in all parts of the world. Weavers felt the improvement first and England sooner than her competitors. The general improvement in the condition of the industry, writes the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, may be gauged by the fact that the values of the shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian*, showed on 1st March, 1912, an average gain of 8·16 per cent. in the twelve months. A similar calculation, relating to fifty mills in India, showed the market-value per Rs. 100 of share capital at the end of March, 1912, to have been Rs. 115 as against Rs. 104 a year before. During the period Japan reappeared as a heavy buyer and exceeded her record purchases of 1909-10 though every other country took less than in the previous year. The United Kingdom wanted less by 150,000 bales, but it is understood that the consumption of Indian staples in the United Kingdom was about 233,000 bales as compared with 96,000 Brazilian, African, etc.

The chapter on Trade according to countries shows that Europe has 64·6 per cent., Asia 24·2, America 6·9, while Africa continues her progress, and Australia's share is less. Trade with the United Kingdom rose by 11·7 per cent., her share in the total trade being 40 per cent. and her share in the trade with all British possessions 76·5 per cent. Indian trade, with British possessions other than the United Kingdom, is 12·3 per cent, of the total, but that figure marks a decline of four per cent. as compared with 1910-11. Trade with foreign countries represented 47·7 per cent, of the whole trade and increased by 8·4 per cent. Germany is India's second best customers, with 8·4 per cent. of the total. Imports form 29 per cent. of her trade and the peculiarity of Germany's progress is shown to lie in this—that the increase of Rs, 2·7 crores is mainly accounted for by exports alone. The United States assumed third place and here imports show a great improvement. Our trade with France declined considerably. Belgium, on the other hand, recorded progress. Austro-Hungarian trade fell off, as also that of Italy, Holland and Russia. China, which usually held third place, fell to fourth, accounted for by a decline under yarns. Japan's trade is shown to have developed by Rs. 3·29 crores and since the increase arose chiefly from her purchases of raw cotton, rice exports to Japan represented 82·8 per cent. of her total trade. Java took larger supplies of food grains. Trade with Mauritius fell off but with the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Turkey in Asia, and Persia some improvement took place. The results of the year's trading are not unsatisfactory and there is so far, we believe, every probability that the current year will produce better results than the last.

Bombay Lunatic Asylums. The report of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay tells us that the buildings of the different asylums generally are in good order, that those at Colaba stand in need of extensive repairs and alterations, but in view of the fact that this asylum will shortly be abandoned, nothing but absolutely necessary work has been done there. Year after year we have been told the same thing and have come to wonder what is meant by "will shortly be abandoned." To say that the place "stands in need of extensive repairs and alterations" is absurd, for nothing but the entire demolition, remodelling and rebuilding of the institution will make it satisfactory. It appears to be forgotten that it was built almost ninety years ago, and though perhaps it was "the last word" at that period, it is questionable whether there is a more antiquated hospital for the treatment of mental diseases in the world. The men's side of the asylum might, perhaps, answer its purpose for another year, but the women's is positively fearful, and the cure of a case would be nothing short of miraculous. Many things have been promised "when the Central Asylum at Yeravda has been occupied," but whether that will be in the present decade or not we should not like to offer an opinion. We look in vain for anything like a statement of progress, the only mention of it is the nine words quoted above, and we are not surprised that those directly or indirectly interested in the couple of hundred inmates of the institution at Colaba, express doubts as to the existence of a scheme, much less of a building in course of erection. It is high time we heard something definite as to when the Central Asylum is likely to be ready for occupation rather than what is going to be done after it has been occupied. In the asylums scattered all over the presidency, including Colaba, there is now a daily average of 1,019 inmates as compared with 986 a year ago. "The chief cause for the steady increase," says the Surgeon-General, "would appear to be the growing popularity of these institutions. People are beginning to realise that the mentally afflicted are much better off in the asylums than in their own homes. Also, owing perhaps to higher ideas of personal comfort, and probably less leisure to look after them, they are becoming less tolerant of insane persons in their households and near neighbourhood: There is no evidence to show that any actual increase of insanity is taking place amongst the general population, though it must be acknowledged that, from lack of reliable information as to its prevalence hitherto, there are no grounds on which a positive opinion can be based." So altogether the report is as little illuminating as a report can well be.

The Franchise Bill. "Heads I win : tails you lose" would be an excellent sub-title for the Franchise Bill which is now proceeding to its second reading in the House of Commons. The measure, according to its sponsor, is designed to remove grievances and abuses. It will abolish plural voting, give a vote to every male adult of 21 who has qualified by six months' residence, abolish the University constituencies, and admit peers of the United Kingdom, who are at present barred, to the electorate. The value of property as an element of qualification will cease. These are the main features of the Bill as regards the franchise. Mr. Pease, to whom was entrusted the task of introducing it to the House of Commons three weeks ago, was frank enough to admit that the Government expected to add to its polling strength by the measure, and when heckled on the question of redistribution somewhat ingenuously declared that, while the case for redistribution was unanswerable, the Franchise Bill must first be passed in order that the Government may discover to what extent, and in what directions, redistribution is necessary. "It is obvious," he said, "that you should have redistribution of seats," and it may be gathered from his subsequent remarks that a Bill of some sort will follow when there is "time" for members of the House to discuss it. The Bill was read for the first time after a somewhat half-hearted division. It is not difficult to agree that a reform of the franchise is necessary, but the measure under review is not a reform merely : it is a revolution. The old idea that to possess a vote it is necessary also to possess "a stake in the country" is swept away, and any man of 21, who has been able to reside continuously in one place for a period of six months, comes on to the register. A man need not read or write : he need have nothing in the world save the clothes he wears ; he need not even have any means of livelihood ; but he may vote. The possibilities thus opened up in the great constituences are terrible and nobody can reasonably deny that they include the chance of widespread corruption. This, to our mind, is the greatest objection to the extension of the franchise to the man without the stake. It may be said, of course, that corrupt practices at elections are provided against. So they are, but they occur all the same among voters who are, reputedly, men of some qualifications and if it is possible to bribe a man, who is a householder and has some income, it will be far easier to negotiate the waster whose only asset is his right to vote in a parliamentary election.

Affairs in Portugal. The Royalists in Portugal, were apparently, determined to take full advantage of the difficulties of the Republican Government, and the raid, spoken of by Reuter on Sunday, has taken place. The probabilities are that it will not go much beyond the fiasco of last year notwithstanding the first, and fairly substantial, success achieved at Valenca ; and the Spanish Prime Minister was probably right when he declared it to be a miserable adventure. It is well-known, of course, that parts of the north are in sympathy with the Monarchists, but the events that crowded into the brief period in which the Royal House was overthrown were sufficient to indicate that the bulk of the people stand by the new regime. The party wants both leaders and men, to say nothing of the munitions of war. It is possible that of the latter they possess some accumulation in Portuguese territory, but the Spanish authorities have interfered pretty largely with importations, and it is scarcely possible that the rebels, for such they must now be called, are well equipped for a campaign. They still have the advantage of Captain Couceiro's assistance, for that gallant officer succeeded in evading capture, and it was only about three weeks ago that he, and some of his colleagues, were condemned *in absentia* by the Portuguese courts. It is a pity that the country is not permitted to settle down in peace, for, until it can do so, there can be no hope of initiating all the reforms to which the members of the Republican Government pledged themselves when the King was overthrown.

The Pandharpur Fair. In deciding to suspend for this year the great fair at Pandharpur, Government will be supported by the great bulk of intelligent and informed opinion throughout the Presidency. An epidemic of cholera is one of the most terrible things that can happen. It sweeps all before it, and if it happens to touch a locality in which thousands of the poorer classes are temporarily gathered, badly housed and fed, with the attendant circumstances of bad sanitation and indifferent water, the result is terrible indeed. Even when things are at their best, and there is no epidemic, the conditions arising from these big gatherings are fraught with great risk to the public health, and it frequently happens that cholera makes its appearance unaided, so to speak, by epidemics in adjacent localites. But this year the situation is worse than that. Bombay city is only just throwing off what at one time threatened to be a serious epidemic, while Poona and Satara are also afflicted by the scourge. His Excellency the Governor was quite right, therefore, in his attitude. As he said in his statement to his Council, on Monday, "Government are directly responsible for safeguarding the public health" and while it is impossible that the action of Government will not be criticised in certain quarters, the stoppage of the Pandharpur fair this year was abundantly justified.

The Olympic Games. The results of the Olympic games, as they reach us each day, must provide many dismal reflections for those who hoped that Great Britain would hold her own among her foreign competitors. Our representatives have not made a brave show in the great majority of events in which they competed, and our only consolation is that the Colonies, in some cases, have helped to keep up the British standard. In such things as shooting, running, and jumping, we have had to be content with back places, although in the 200-mile cycle race, an event in which great endurance was undoubtedly called for, South Africa won first and England the second places. But, generally, up to the present, the Englishmen's performances have been disappointing.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Sunda" arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Argentine Board of Health have decided that all vessels arriving at Argentine ports from India with sackcloth, carpets, jute, tissues and cereals shall be submitted to a rigorous disinfection before being allowed to discharge their cargoes.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A WONDERFUL RUNNER.

The writer has been in touch with athletics for over 25 years, but he has seldom seen a finer performance, than he witnessed on Tuesday. He was invited to take K. McArthur out for a 20 miles' trial, and the genial Irishman put up a great performance. The course selected was from Southall towards Oxford—ten miles out and home. Although there was a strong head wind to face going out, McArthur ran two miles inside 11mins., in spite of frequent urgings to slow down. After this he was more moderate, though the five miles mark was passed in just outside 27mins., and the half way stage reached within a few seconds of 58 mins. McArther kept up his pace splendidly, and finished his 20 miles in 1 hour 54mins. 41secs. The time represents wonderful going on an out and home course, but it was not this alone which so impressed the writer. The representative of South Africa was never troubled during the run. Not once did he experience a bad time and he pulled up with plently of reserve. The difficulty was to keep him from over doing it, the writer using all his persuasive powers to induce McArthur to take matters easily towards the end. The trial was a real "eye opener" and if McArthur is as well on July 14th, he surely ought to win the Olympic Marathon race, in spite of the wonderful things one hears of Kalehmainen of Finland. McArthur is an athletic marvel, and would probably beat world's records from 15 to 25 miles on the track, if he cared to tackle the task. The English Marathon men are not likely to score at Stockholm, but the British Empire will be ably represented by McArthur and Gitsham of South Africa, and Corkery of Canada.

POOR CHAMPIONS.

It is distressing to note the very moderate performances accomplished by the winners at the Scotch and Welsh championships last Saturday, and it is difficult to account for the falling off in Home athletics. Certainly a few real cracks were absentees, whilst others had easy wins, and were thus not called on to do their best. Still when all allowances have been made, one cannot help but note how badly the cracks at these national championships compare with even American schoolboys.

SPLENDID TRIALS.

The details of the Trial Games at Boston, U.S.A., recently prepare sportsmen here for a sweeping series of victories by American athletes during the Olympic Games. Perhaps the most pleasing result was the success of M. W. Sheppard in the 800 metres, and his time of 1min. 53 2-5secs, his heat indicates that he is as good as ever. He is a wonder when it comes to a tight finish, and in spite of all the big things said about Hans Braun, the writer thinks Sheppard will outfinish the German at Stockholm in the 800 metres. With Paul Joues, T. E. Meredith and other wonders the States will be very strong in this event. America also looks to have a great chance of securing the 100, 200, 400 and 1,500 metres races with ease, Drew, and Craig for the sprints, Reidpath for the 200 and 400, and Paul Joues and Kiviat for the 1,500 metres. Jones, Kiviat and Berna ought to win the 3,00 metres. team race, and the U. S. A. may also score in the 8,000 metres cross-country team race. Both the relay races 400 and 1,600 metres must go to the Americans, and the only field events they are unlikely to win, are, the javelin, and standing high jump.

Poor old England will make a poor showing. Nothing is known of Macmillan and Jackson, our only real hopes for the sprints and 1,500 metres respectively. G. W. Hudson has a good chance in the 5,000 metres, and G. L. Anderson may get home in the hurdles. The Tug of War should also swell the total and the walk will probably go to one of the Empire's athletes.

G. H. Patching of South Africa has not yet found his best form, but he may surprise the Americans in the 400 metres. We shall score more victories outside the stadium than inside, the rowing, swimming, football, shooting and cycling being big opportunities, so that when the final count is made, the representatives of the British Empire may be found to have again secured the majority—as in 1908.

SPLENDID CYCLING.

The London to Brighton and back (unpaced) record is looked on as the classic among speedmen in England. The record, Harry Green created in 1909, has been a mark many famous riders have assailed, but it was not until Wednesday that the figures were bettered. F. H. Grubb, of the Vegetarian C. C., was the successful rider, and his performance of 4 hours 9 9mins. 41 secs. for the 104 miles up and down course is a really grand one.

Another fine bit of riding was seen at Herne Hill on Saturday when W. J. Bailey demonstrated that he has reached the top of his form. He won the Dunlop Gold Cup (his second successive score) for the half mile level race, defeating his nearest rival by three lengths. On top of this, he went clean through his field in the one lap handicap (550 yards) winning by 8 lengths and riding the last quarter (flying start) in 26secs. After this it looks as though Bailey only has to keep well to stand a splendid chance of again winning the world's sprint championship.

YACHTING.

The races at Kiel for the one-tonner cup have ended in a triumph for the English yacht Bunty. Ten races in all were necessary before the English boat scored the third win (the stipulated number) and so making the French cup the property of Bunty's owner.

Writing of yachting it is sixteen years ago since Major E. Jameson gave a dinner at the House of Commons to J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir T. Lipton which led up to the races for the America cup between Shamrock and Columbia. This dinner was commemorated by another which Major Jameson gave at the Naval and Military Club on Tuesday. Both Sir Thomas Lipton and J. Pierpont Morgan were present and sportsmen are hoping it will lead to another challenge for the cup.

AN ASSET TO THE EMPIRE.

We have lots of champions, but none are of such value to the Empire as our great rifle shots. Arm-Sgt. M. E. Martin of the 9th Highland Light Infantry (Territorials) put up a great record when shooting for the Brock cup at the Scottish National Rifle Club meeting recently. The ranges were 900, 1,000, and 1100 yards, fifteen shots at each, and Martin made 222 out of a possible 225. This is something like shooting, and Martin deserves recognition for his marksmanship. Another shooting performance to which reference may be made, was the victory of W. Arnst in the £100 open pigeon shooting handicap at the Gun Club (London) this week. The world's champion sculler shot very well, making 16 consecutive kills from the 26 1-2 yards rise, and his victory was very popular.

POLO.

The presence of Messrs. John and Joseph Trail of the Argentine Republic in the Irish team for the Patriotic Cup at Hurlingham made the event extremely interesting. The cousins had shown splendid form in the social Club's tournamant and with their assistance, it was thought Ireland had a chance of scoring a second win. This booked like coming off at a stage of the match, as the visitors led by 4 to 2 after the third period. After Capt. Ritson had gone to No. 1, and Capt. Cheape taken his place at back however, the English team shaped better and finally prevailed by 10 goals to 4.

GOLF.

England looked very strong on paper for the annual team match against Scotland, and prospects of a fifth successive win were considered good. The top pair in the singles were Harry Jardon and James Braid and the manner the former pulled the game out of the fire was taken as a good omen. Braid was 3 up with 7 to play, but the Englishman recovered splendidly, squaring the match at the sixteenth and winning the eighteenth, which left him one up. A. Herd beat J. H. Taylor, and G. Duncan disposed of E. Ray, whilst R. Jones and T. Williamson scored wins for England by beating W. Watt and R. Thomson. The singles ultimately ended in all square, each securing 5 wins, and as the foursomes resulted in 3 wins each, the match was a tie.

CRICKET.

Bowlers had matters pretty much their own way during the early part of the week, and some of the recent performances were sensational. It was exceptional work by Dean, which led to the Australians being beaten by Lancashire, his 5 wickets for 26 runs in the second innings of the visitors being a big factor in their downfall. The Australians also found the Surrey bowlers difficult, and when Smith took 5 wickets for 66 runs in the Oval match, the home team felt hopeful. The visitors looked like saving the situation when D. Smith and C. B. Jennings were batting their contribution of 100 and 82 respectively being most valuable, the "tail" failed, however, and the Surrey men were able to fall into line with Notts and Lancashire as the conquerors of Australia.

Iremonger of Notts does something with the ball occasionally which shows that he is a wonderful bowler on certain wickets. Against Middlesex at Lord's this week he secured 6 victims for 33 runs and after going on a second time only 9 runs were scored, whilst he got his half dozen wickets. More remarkable bowling was seen in the Yorkshire and Gloucester, and Surrey and Essex matches, Haigh taking 9 wickets for 25 runs in the former, and Hitch 8 for 38 in the latter. Nor does this end all the big things as S. G. Smith (the west Indian player), captured 6 for 20, and Thompson 6 for 20 in the Northamptonshire vs. Essex match.

HARD HITTING.

With improved conditions, batsmen showed to better advantage the innings of R. H. Spooner (122) and F. G. Stephens (144 not out) being features of the Lancashire vs. Warwickshire match. The latter did some rare hitting, his strokes including a 7, two 6's. and thirteen 4's. Another worthy effort was the innings of 113, which A. D. Nourse of South Africa played against Somerset at Bath. It saved the situation for the visitors, who had fared badly against Robson and Greswell in the opening innings.

THE TURF.

We have had another brilliant Ascot and some interesting racing. Sensations are expected at the Royal Meeting and we got one in the Trial Stakes. The unbeaten Etheric was a warm favourite but falled, the spoils going to Berilldon, a 33 to 1 chance. The "turn up" reminded race goers of the surprise which Berrill, (the sire of the Ascot winner) created in the 1900 Cambridgeshire, when (starting at twenties) the Irish horse beat Tod Sloan on Codoman—looked on as a certainty. The Hunt Cup is a popular event at Ascot, and Whisk Broom (the top weight 135lbs) was thought to have a big chance. It was not improved by the parade, an innovation for this race, and it is a bit hard on a top weight. Mr. Whitney's "flier" was also badly away, and even then Maher might have gained a place for his mount, but he wisely refrained from punishing the animal when victory was impossible. Long Set (130lbs.) made a capital showing in finishing second to Eton Boy, and it may be remarked that this is the fourth successive year that animals owned by Mr. S. Joel have finished second in the race under notice.

A FINE STAYER.

Prince Palatine proved himself a worthy son of Persimmon by the manner he won the Gold Cup. He was not specially trained for the race and yet beat Basse Pointe by five lengths, running the 2 1-2 miles in 4 mins. 27 3-5 secs. This has only been bettered three times, Bachelor's Button holding the record with 4 mins. 23 1-5 secs. It was well for England that Mr. Pilkington started Prince Palatine for otherwise France would have scored.

IN GENERAL.

J. Summers knocked out A. Everden in the thirteenth round of their match at the National sporting club for the welter-weight championship.

In winning the twelve miles road race in service uniform, the London Scottish team of 16, ran the distance in 1 hour 36min. 40secs.

Owing to the all England Champoinships having been arranged for the same time, South African players will be the sole representatives of the British Empire at the Olympic Games lawn tennis tournament.

A feature of the Surbeton water sports on Saturday, was the swimming of M. E. Champion, the New Zealander, easily winning the half mile level race.

The Midland Cycling Club possesses two fine riders in Moss and Harner who have just set up a new 100 miles unpaced tandem road record of four hours 49 mins. 30 secs.

A roach of 3 lbs. 2 oz was caught on a rod and line in the sea recently. It was 19 1-2 inches long and was taken on the finest of gut (5 X) and a No. 12 hook, bread crust being the bait. Some authorities doubt if it is a true roach and the matter has not yet been decided.

A. F. Wilding and Roper Barrett had a great fight for the Kent lawn tennis championship at Beckenham, the former finally winning by 3 sets. to 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE.

Orders by Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.M.G., D.S.O.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.—Temporary leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Walton, 104th Wellesley's Rifles from 19th to 22nd July 1912 inclusive. Ten days' temporary leave is granted to Senior Nursing Sister Miss I. M. A. Lloyd Q. A. M. N. S. I, from the 15th July 1912, or date of departure.

TRANSFERS.—The undermentioned transfers will be carried out by Commanding Officers concerned before the 16th July 1912:—2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kashi-Nath Ramchandra Kalamkar to Deolali, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Normada Shankar Velji Raval on relief from Deolali to Head-Quarters 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry.

PAY & ALLOWANCES.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, held Medical Charge of Detachments of 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, whilst undergoing musketry course at Santa Cruz in addition to their own duties from dates as under :—Strength over 25 men. 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon D. D'Souza, from 24th April 1912 to 24th May 1912. 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kalidas

COLLIERY DISASTER.

30 MEN KILLED IN A MINE IN YORKSHIRE.

Heartrending Scenes at the Pithead.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

Two explosions occurred to-day at the Denaby Colliery, near Conisbrough Castle, which was visited by the King yesterday.

Thirty men, who were working in the corner where the explosions occurred, were all killed. Their bodies have been recovered.

There were altogether two hundred men working in the mine at the time, but the remainder have been rescued.

The scenes at the pithead were heartrending.

The second explosion was heard miles away.

IN MOROCCO.

New Pretender Defeated by the French.

FEZ, JULY 8.

General Gouraud, making a night march with a light column of four battalions with mountain guns, surprised the pretender's camp. Fighting lasted from four in the morning till the afternoon, when two thousand Moors, many of them mounted, fled, leaving many dead, and abandoning the camp, and much ammunition.

The success of this pretender had been causing some anxiety to the French.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A Finn Breaks the 10,000 Metres Record.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 8.

Triclitiras (Greece) has won the standing broad jump covering 3·37 metres.

In the final race for the 10,000 metres championship, Kolemainen, (Finland) won in 31 minutes, 20 4-5th seconds. This is a world's record. The winner ran magnificently and led throughout.

Tewaniq, an American Indian, was second in 32 mins. 6 6-10th seconds.

Stenroos (Finland) and Keeper (Canada) were third and fourth, respectively.

A REMARKABLE FINISH.

The result of the 800-metres-race was :—

Meredith 1 minute, 51 9-10th seconds.
Sheppard 1 minute, 52 seconds.
Davenport 1 minute, 52 seconds.
All three are Americans.

THE HIGH JUMP.

Richards of America won the running high jump, clearing 6 ft. 4 in.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 9.

Sweden has won the tug-of-war competition, beating the London City Police at the first pull, while the latter were disqualified in the second pull for sitting.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

England's Fair Start against the S. Africans.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The fourth test match in the triangular series began to-day at Leeds in fine weather before a crowd of 8,000 people. The wicket was on the soft side. England batted first and scored 242, Woolley making 57. Nourse took four wickets for 52.

The South Africans had made 141 for 8 wickets when play ceased.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

WIMBLEDON, JULY 8.

In the challenge round for the singles championship, played to-day, Wilding beat Gore 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

In the challenge round for the doubles championship, Roper-Barrett and Dixon beat Decugis and Gobert, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

The result of the final for the mixed doubles was:—Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat Prebble and Miss Boothby, 6—4, 6—2.

R. C. BISHOP OF DACCA.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Pope received in audience to-day the Right Rev. Francis Linneboru, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dacca, and conversed with him for some time on the progress of Catholicism in India.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The German Navy League has now started an agitation for a fresh increase in the Navy. The League demands a sort of flying squadron of large cruisers, which will be ready to "show the flag" in any part of the world.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been inundated with birthday greetings which have reached him from all parts of the world.

LATER.

The first day's contributions to Mr. George Wyndham's Empire Shilling Fund, as a birthday present to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, amount to £300.

Mr. Bonar Law was the first to contribute a shilling, Lord Selborne and Sir Starr Jameson being other notable contributors.

THE LATE W. T. STEAD.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A Committee of Journalists, headed by Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Lawson, M.P., has issued an appeal for a memorial to the late Mr. Stead.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

No Sympathy from the Spanish Government.

AN ABSURD ADVENTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, JULY 8.

Senor Canalejas, the Prime Minister, announces that strict orders have been issued for the repression of any conspiracy on the Spanish side of the frontier. He says that the whole Portuguese Royalist movement is an absurd adventure which has failed.

The Mayor of Orense telegraphs that 300 Portuguese Royalists are encamped in the mountains on the Portuguese side of the frontier.

LISBON, JULY 9.

Captain Couceiro, leader of the Portuguese Royalists, joined another band, the force being then 500 strong with guns and bombs. He fought a battle, lasting four hours, with 140 Republican troops at Chaves, the Royalists, however, retreating with loss.

Among the prisoners taken by the Republicans is Joao Almeida, an ex-officer who distinguished himself in fighting in Africa.

It is officially stated that attempts to interrupt the telegraphs and railways have been checked, and that order generally is being restored.

Three warships, including one from the Azores, are proceeding to northern Portugal with troops and machine guns.

The cruiser "Almirante Reis" stranded while forcing the bar at Villa do Conde. She has since been refloated.

LONDON, JULY 9.

All news regarding the Portuguese invasion emanates from Lisbon, but it certainly appears that the Government has got the upper hand, though skirmishing continues. Martial-law has been proclaimed within the disturbed area.

THE CAMORRA TRIAL.

Shocking Scene in Court when Sentences were Passed.

VITERBO, JULY 9.

The Naples Camorra trial, which began on March 11, 1911, concluded yesterday. Eight of the accused were convicted of the murder of Genarro Cuocolo and his wife and were sentenced to thirty years' solitary confinement, and ten years' supervision. Three accomplices received sentences of twenty years' and nine others of six years' solitary confinement respectively.

All the others were convicted of "criminal association" as members of the Camorra band and received sentences of four and five years' solitary confinement.

When the accused were recalled to the cage to hear the verdict, Demarinis, one of those convicted of murder, drew from his pocket what seemed like a piece of glass or sharpened coin, and cut his throat, collapsing in a pool of blood. Indescribable confusion followed, the shrieks of the spectators adding to the general uproar.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Causes a Strike among Girl Shirt-Makers.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Hundreds of girl shirt-makers at Taunton have struck because their employers are charging for cotton used in the manufacture of shirts on the ground of the insurance impost.

HANLEY BY-ELECTION.

Ramsay MacDonald's Threat to Overthrow Government.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Ten Labourite members of Parliament and Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., (Liberal) supported Mr. Finney, the Labour candidate for Hanley.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said fifty Liberal M. P.'s had petitioned the Master of Elibank to give the seat to the Labour party. The Labourites, he continued, were ready to take up the war challenge and give the Government a general election within a year.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Faces the Ordeal in the House of Commons.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Harcourt, moving the second reading of the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons to-day, emphasised the Government's intention to carry re-distribution in time for the next general election.

He did not think the House was prepared to grant Female Suffrage.

In reply to a question as to whether he was speaking on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Harcourt said, "I am speaking for myself."

Mr. Pretyman moved the Opposition amendment declining to proceed with the measure on the most important aspect of which, viz., Female Suffrage, the Government were not agreed, and which left the most glaring electoral inequalities unremedied, being framed solely in the interest of one party.

LAND REFORM.

The Cabinet in Agreement with the Chancellor.

LONDON, JULY 8.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith stated that the views of Mr. Lloyd George as to the necessity for land reform were shared by his colleagues. (Cheers).

The All-India Sanitary Conference which Sir Harcourt Butler initiated at Bombay last November will meet in Madras this year early in the winter. The draft agenda has been circulated.

THE Calcutta mint is engaged in making no less than 2,600 stars for recipients of the various titles in the recent Birthday Honours. Some of the stars are to be enamelled while others are to be silver gilt. The work will be completed by the end of this month when the stars will be despatched to Simla.

STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.

Suggested Abolition of Registration.

PUBLIC BODIES CONSULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The Government of India in the Finance Department have addressed the following letter, dated the 18th of June, to all Chambers of Commerce, stating that the Government of India have under examination the question of the value to the public and to the police of the system maintained in Currency Offices of registering the numbers of notes reported lost and stolen :—

"In 1881 it was decided to discontinue the registration of notes of the Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 denominations on the ground that the public passed currency notes of small value from hand to hand without record or enquiry and that it had been proved by ample experience that the laborious sysrem of record was wholly useless in helping claimants to recover value. By 1902 the size of the lists which included the numbers of notes that had been outstanding for more than thirty years had grown so unmanageably large that it was necessary to take further steps to reduce them. It was accordingly decided that in the case of currency notes for Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 the numbers of the stopped notes should be removed from the stopped note list after the expiry of one year from the date of stoppage and that in the case of notes for Rs. 1,000 the numbers should be removed after three years.

"The system is open to criticism on account of the inconvenience and annoyance to which innocent holders of notes are subjected when, on presenting stopped notes and being unknown, they are handed over to the police. It is a fact that a guilty party is very seldom discovered in a currency office, for he will either pass stolen notes outside or will present them giving a false name and address before the stoppage can be registered.

"Though the presenter of a stopped note is entitled to be paid, he may, as explained above, be put to a great deal of trouble. This can only have the effect of making Indian dealers and others chary of accepting notes. The only question for anyone receiving a currency note should be whether it is genuine, but the result of the present system is to make him in a way responsible also for the title to the note to this extent that if a question about title arises he is dragged into the enquiry. This is obviously undesirable and it suggests that the present practice so far from following the ideal of a free paper currency actually tends to throw obstacles in its way at each transfer.

"There is also the police point of view to be considered. The stopped note procedure is said to be protective for two reasons. It is regarded (1) as a preventive of crime, (2) as a means of detection.

"As regards (1) it seems doubtful if thieves are prevented from stealing notes at any rate in any considerable number of cases merely by the knowledge that their encashment will be attended by risks owing to the stoppage of notes. There are plenty of facilities for the disposal of notes outside the currency office.

"As regards (2) it may be mentioned that as the result of a reference made by the Director of Criminal Intelligence, the police in six provinces have reported that the stopped note list is of no assistance to them and may be abolished. In three provinces the retention of the list is advocated, but the results achieved so far from justifying the adoption of the suggestion indicate that the lists have been of assistance towards the detection of note thefts in a very limited number of instances only.

"The Government of India incline, therefore, to the opinion that it is undesirable to retain any longer the system of registration of notes, lost and stolen, but they would be glad to have the advantage of the opinion of your Chamber on the subject before arriving at a final decision."

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Constitutions of Malaria Bureau.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

During Budget week Sir Harcourt Butler announced the constitution of the Indian Research Fund Association, the draft rules for which have now been issued. The governing body will be constituted thus:—President: Hon. Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education; members: the Director-General, Indian Medical Service; the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; the Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Medical Sanitary Departments, and the officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau.

The president of the governing body shall have the power to fill vancancies in and make appointments to that body.

The Assistant or Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education shall by virtue of his office be Secretary to the governing body.

The members of the Association shall be of two classes, viz., (a) permanent members, (b) temporary members.

The following shall be the permanent members :—(1) the president and members of the governing body, (2) every donor of Rs. 5,000 and upwards.

The following shall be temporary members :—(1) All members of the working committees, hereafter mentioned, provided that they are not already permanent members of the Association; (2) every subscriber of Rs. 100 and upwards annually during the currency of his subscription.

The governing body shall appoint a "Scientific Advisory Board" of whom not less than three shall be members of the governing body who shall examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Association which may be submitted to the governing body and report as to their feasibility. The members of such Board shall be appointed for one year but shall be eligible for re-election.

THE KHOST TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

A frontier correspondent states that the Kabul authorities have sent sufficient money to Khost to pay the troops. Their payments were apparently three months in arrears.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras yesterday, the rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. The present rate is 4 per cent.

MR. W. H. MICHAEL.

Appointed to the Military Finance Department.

AS JOINT SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Another important Secretariat appointment has been made to-day by the selection of Mr. W. H. Michael, C. S., Accountant-General, Bombay, to succeed Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C. S., as Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Finance Department.

Mr. M. Brigstocke C. S., will succeed Mr. Michael in Bombay and pending his return from leave, Mr. Wagle, will, on relief by Mr. Brigstock in Bombay, rejoin his appointment as Accountant-General in the U. P., and Mr. H. N. Haseltine will be posted as Accountant-General in the Punjab.

LATER.

The question of the reorganisation of the Military Finance Department will shortly engage the attention of the Government of India.

BURMA RICE PROSPECTS.

No Apprehension of any Scarcity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

Regarding the recent uneasiness in the rice market owing to the reports of the Government final rice forecast having somewhat over estimated the crop last year, an examination of figures shows the situation to be otherwise. The estimated arrivals of grain to the end of last month are placed at about 2,180,000 tons still to come in.

Actual reports from Burma during the same period have been 1,819,163 tons cargo rice, the quantity exported in June alone being 176,945 tons. It has been estimated that the damage to paddy amounted to about 144,000 tons or six per cent. of the total quantity (2,425,000 tons), calculated available for export this year. Of this, 22,000 tons are totally unfit for milling for home consumption. Deducting this quantity from the balance of 245,000 tons estimated still due to arrive some 100,000 tons of sound grain are expected to come in induced by the present high prices offered. Therefore, between 200,000 and 250,000 tons are probably available for export. The shortage is not expected to be more than 100,000 tons, and there is no apprehension of any scarcity.

POSITION AT SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

Mobarek Sultaneh, the newly appointed Governor General of Shiraz, will leave Teheran next week to take up his new duties. He will make an extensive tour in Fars with a view to putting down the raids in that country, and will go into the question of punishing the assailants of Consul Smart. The latest news received by the Persian Consul-General point to the fact that things are assuming normal conditions in and around Shiraz.

The Shiraz correspondent of *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing on June 20, says that the city is suffering from long continued depression in trade and there is no prospect of improvement. The roads are entirely in the hands of the tribes and it is difficult to believe that any Persian force will ever be able to fight the tribes and restore order.

THE PATHAN MENACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Mr. Justice Holmwood, presiding over the High Court Sessions this morning, disposed of the case known as the Rajabary (Calcutta) Pathan riot case. This case arose out of a riot which recently took place between two factions of Pathans known as Soleman and Andere Khels over money-lending transactions, in the course of which one man of the Soleman Khel died. Karim Khan and five others of the Andere Khel were sent up for trial. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of grievous hurt and rioting.

His lordship sentenced the principal accused to four years' and the rest to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

Out of the Delhi Durbar grant of 50 lakhs for sanitation the Government of Bombay will utilise its share to institute a system of grants-in-aid, appointments of Health Officers for Municipalities and other local bodies. The Government of India will pay half the salaries of these officers and the provincial Government one third to the local bodies so that only one-third will be payable by the local authorities.

CHOLERA IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

Four of the six districts in Sind are now more or less affected by cholera as also the Native State of Khairpur. The epidemic seems to be worst in the Larkhana District where the Talukdars of Kakar and Mehar return the largest number of cases. It is the villages that are mainly affected, the towns being practically free. Precautionary measures are being adopted everywhere.

BEER SELLER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 9.

Mr. A. B. Crichton, the agent in India of Aicken and Co., Brewers of Falkirk, has been fined Rs. 300 at the instance of the excise authorities for selling his firm's beer in bulk here without license. The plea of the accused was that his intention was to sell only to firms holding licenses. Under the circumstances the court did not order the confiscation of the twenty-one casks seized by the excise people. Notice of appeal was entered.

The Lord Meath Empire Day Challenge Cup, and the League of Empire personal prize of five guineas, have been won by C. W. Xavier of the Baldwin High School, Bangalore. The subject of the essay was "Colonies in Ancient and Modern times, their development and relations to Mother State."

OPIUM PROBLEM.

Traffic in the Uncertificated Drug.

A CALCUTTA VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The latest news obtainable in Calcutta about the opium trade is that the opium market has improved considerably, prices being higher by about ten per cent. than they were last month. This may be due to the fact that within the last day or two, a Calcutta opium firm has received a telegram from China, stating that the Chinese Republican Government has issued an edict ordering the provinces to observe the Treaty and to remove all hindrances from traders in Indian opium.

In an interview, a prominent Calcutta opium merchant said what they wanted Government to do was to curtail the sales of uncertified opium. At present uncertified opium was sold at about Rs. 300 per chest less than certified, and this was a direct inducement to people to buy the former and smuggle it into China through Macao and other ports. He mentioned that a steamer had been chartered by the Macao opium farmers to run from Calcutta, and as figures showed that the imports into Macao for the first four months of this year were more than for the whole of 1909, the only conclusion to be drawn was that the opium taken there was to be smuggled into China. If Government curtailed the sales of uncertified opium prices of that description would go up and there would be less temptation to smuggle it.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

All Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and the Law Member, will make a monsoon tour. Mr. Gillan will visit Bombay and Madras and Calcutta and, probably, during his stay in the Western Presidency, will confer with merchants about the opium situation.

THEATRICAL SUIT.

Judge's Reminiscenses of Stage Properties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

To-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Allan Wilkie, the well-known actor who is leaving Calcutta shortly, was examined *de bene esse* in the suit brought by E, M. D. Cohen, proprietor of the Opera House, Calcutta, against him, claiming Rs. 35,000 damages for breach of contract and a cross suit by Mr. Wilkie against Cohen claiming Rs. 5,531 for breach of the same contract.

Mr. Wilkie stated he came to India in November, 1911, under agreement with Cochen by which he had to bring a company of twenty members. He played at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Colombo, where the tour terminated on the 17th of February under instruction of Cohen's son who travelled about with the Company and looked after its affairs. Before leaving Calcutta for Rangoon Cohen's son told him the tour would terminate on the 17th of February. He protested and correspondence passed between Cohen and him.

In cross-examination Mr. Wilkie admitted the tour was not a financial success but denied the charge of neglect made by Cohen as well as not having sufficient scenery.

Mr. Justice Flecher remarked there was always a dispute as to what was proper scenery. In his younger days he (his lordship) took part in a play "The Rivals of Bath" in which the the scenery comprised of a steam-boat puffing at a distance.

In conlusion. Mr. Wilkie said that two members of the company left at Bombay, but in Calcutta he replaced them and up to the time of the suit Cohen raised no objection regarding them.

ARMED CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Peaceful Campaign against the Hurs and Lurs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

Efforts are being made by the authorities in the Thar Parkar district of Sind, to disarm the Hurs and Lurs, dangerous criminal tribes, of unlicensed arms in their possession, usually of the Sindhi pattern. They are said to be in possession of a large number of these weapons. The idea is to get them to surrender the arms peacefully and not to take any legal action against them for being in possession without a license. One Deputy Collector has been able to secure the surrender of forty guns within the past three months.

NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 9.

It is understood that orders have now been issued to suspend work for the present upon the temporary quarters for European clerks. The other temporary works are to be proceeded with. The total labour force now employed on the construction of temporary Delhi is about 12,000 strong

Some idea of the progress that is being made on the buildings in temporary Delhi may be formed from the fact that 1,30,000 bricks are being received and laid daily in the masonry courses, the quarters for the clerical establishments are consequently springing up rapidly.

MURDER IN A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

A young Bengali woman of prepossessing appearance was found dead in a third-class carriage of the Barisal express at Khulna on Saturday night, with her throat cut from ear to ear. No one else was in the carriage and the affair is shrouded in mystery.

THE CALCUTTA STRIKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The strikes at the jute mills in and near Calcutta are practically at an end. The great majority of strikers have resumed work.

Mr. J. M. Law, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General, Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation (Burma), has got an extension of service for one year up to December, 1913.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

RESUMPTION OF BUDGET DEBATE.

Indian Members and the Supply of Fodder.

THE RYOT'S POWER OF RESISTANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

The Council resumed its sittings at the Council Hall, this morning, when the general debate on the revised budget was continued. H. E. the Governor again presided.

The Hon. Mr. Prior, replying to the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin, stated that the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in Northern and Central Provinces, were entirely unnecessary as there were only a few families who were interested in Urdu.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard referred to Mr. Belvi's story of the previous day of the ryot in the Southern Division who, because he saw his cattle day by day growing thinner, committed suicide rather than see them die. He first of all questioned the propriety of repeating such a story to the Council without verification. The locality in which this was said to have occurred was not in the Southern Division but in the Southern Mahratta States. However, he need not have watched the cattle starve as he could have obtained plenty of food from the Government Depot at Belgaum either as *tagai* or for cash payment. He entirely controverted the statement that the people of the division in which he was Commissioner were in a condition of despair. The scarcity to which Mr. Belvi referred partially occurred in a quarter of the Bijapore, Belgaum and Darwar district. In no place were the hardships so great that the people would consent to go on relief works. One reason for this was the two previous seasons had been seasons of exceptional plenty.

He also referred to Mr. Belvi's statement that now-a-days when travelling through the district he could not get *Shet Sanadi* to accompany him. Mr. Sheppard remarked that Government did not intend village policemen to perform the duties of men from Cooks' or any touring agency. This statement showed how many superfluous policemen there had been in the Southern Division until Government undertook the recent reforms.

The Hon. Mr. Millett referred to the fodder arrangements in Khandesh about which the Hon. Mr. Yarud had complained. He said it early became necessary to send grass from Khandesh to Gujarat, and at that time it did not appear probable that the condition in Khandesh would become serious. However, provision was made in Khandesh in various directions and to a greater degree than was taken advantage of by the people.

COUNCIL RULES.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the arrangements for discussing the Budget, which were intended by the Secretary of State to bring Government into closer touch with non-official opinion, had under the stress of circumstance, proved a farce and had not permitted non-official members to take that part in framing and discussing the Budget which had been contemplated. This year members of the Finance Committee received the Budget proposals of the Finance Member on Friday and were asked to attend a meeting of the Finance Committee to discuss them on Monday. It was almost impossible for non-official members to master the proposals. He did not attend the meeting. He thought it was perfectly useless, and also he had other important business; but he hoped to attend later meetings and join in the discussion. The Finance Committee, however, completed its business at the first sitting. He was aware that it was open to him to discuss the Budget by resolution, but this system handicapped non-official members on account of the wide sphere of the various heads. He much preferred the old system of discussion when members might deal, not only with the Budget proposals, but with the general financial policy. He thought it was desirable that the Finance Committee should become a standing committee, so that the proposals for the ensuing year's Budget might be laid before its members as they arose from time to time, instead of having the whole proposals before them at one meeting.

The Chief of Ichalkaranjee supported this suggestion.

Sir Richard Lamb, replying to the general debate, said that the Panchayat Bill was still under consideration. The Bill was awaiting the opinion of the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal as to the judicial powers of Panchayats. The removal of the Veranjam custom line had not escaped attention and the matter was before the Government of India. As regards the Bombay-Sind Railway, the question of the construction of that portion of the line which was likely to be a commercial success was being examined and might be undertaken.

The Member in charge of education was examining the question of a women's college and would not allow it to drop out of sight. He pointed out to Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas that the Government also had endeavoured to encourage the growth and protection of trees in waste lands, specially under the scheme framed by the Hon. Mr. Orr. Whether they could do anything similar to the measure described as in force at Madras he could not at present say.

He did not consider that so wide a question as the alteration of rules and regulations of the Council, which had been published in the Reform Act was a matter which could be taken up in a sort of incidental manner in a discussion of the Budget. However, he thought the idea of a Standing Committee to examine each item of the Budget as prepared in the general and financial departments was totally impracticable, and without precedent in any other country in the world. It was quite unpracticable and had it not been impracticable it was undesirable.

He was glad that his suggestion had been adopted that members should give suggestions for next year's Budget and was sorry that for the most part the suggestions were not of a character which was likely to be embodied in the Budget.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola had referred to the provision for the Prince of Wales' Museum. He believed the attitude taken by Government was that Government's contribution could not exceed a certain proportion of the total cost of the scheme. If that proportion had been reached, either by contribution in cash or reduction of charges, the remaining charges would have to be paid by the trustees of the Museum.

THE SIND CLAIM.

He pointed out that the preparation of separate accounts for Sind was unpracticable. It would be easy to give a statement of the sums spent in Sind, but how could they apportion general charges such as the cost of Government in Council and other high officers and their departments? He deprecated any attempt to claim for Sind separate administration, or any idea that it was anything but an integral part of the Bombay Presidency. No such request had ever come from the five districts of Guzarat, or the ten Marathi districts, or the four Kanarese districts. Why should it be made by the seven districts of Sind?

Regarding the references by Mr. Rodda and Mr. Belvi to the need for high pay for the subordinate officers of the judicial and revenue departments, and of the mamlatdars, he pointed out that in this Budget Rs. 40,000 had been allocated to increased pay of the subordinates in the revenue department, and Rs. 25,000 to the subordinates in the judicial department. Quite recently the scale of pay and grading of the mamlatdars had been improved. He could not understand the logic which demanded that if the pay of assistant collectors was improved it was necessary to do something for deputy collectors. It was found that there was a serious block in the service of assistant collectors and that they would have to wait a very long time to reach a reasonable situation in the service. No such conditions were found to exist among the deputy collectors. With regard to kulkarnies, he regretted that he must repeat that Government would be willing to give higher pay when they could obtain efficient service. Hitherto an effete system stood in the way of receiving efficient service from hereditary village book-keepers. Regarding higher fees in secondary schools his financial mind could not regard Rs. 36,000 as a paltry sum, while if that amount were divided among any large number of people it could not impose a heavy burden upon them. He understood Mr. Belvi spoke of the large expenditure on the police and suggested that the expenditure should be reduced on the district police and increased on the village police. He did not think that in modern times when railways had extended all over India, and crime passed from province to province with the greatest facility, any responsible Government could entrust the prevention and detection of organised crime to village police restricted to their own villages.

POWER OF THE POOR.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh had unconsciously argued in favour of better pay for the police. He had quoted from the reports of the Commissioners and district officers in the Northern Division condemning the work of the police. All those reports were made before the reorganisation of the police was undertaken in 1909. This showed that that reorganisation was necessary. Referring to the famine conditions, Sir Richard said that when making his remarks yesterday upon the resisting powers of the poor he did not know that the Hon. Mr. Karandikar intended to make other remarks in exactly the opposite direction. He still maintained that the resisting power of the ryot showed itself to be good and it had saved them from the necessity of formally declaring famine in a great number of the districts. Had there been no greater resisting power than in 1899-1900 they would have had to declare famine in at least twelve or fifteen districts, whereas they had declared it in only one, and that district was not occupied by ordinary ryots, but, for the greater part, by a jungli and unsettled population.

Mr. Belvi had taken a very pessimistic view of the effect of the present conditions on the Budget. He had said that if this did not prove a good year all their plans would be entirely upset and all their discussion on the Budget would be sheer waste of time. He (the speaker) did not take that view at all. Whatever be the menace, it should find him unafraid. His reasons for that attitude were first the resisting power of the ryot, second, the fact that they had at credit with the Government of India a sum of something like sixty-five lakhs of rupees to meet direct expenditure on famine, and for indirect expenditure they had their own balance of sixty lakhs which was three times the prescribed minimum, while they had framed the Budget in such a way that they could, if required, reduce the expenditure, on certain heads so as to provide again for indirect expenditure. Even if the year was one of the worst they still had the power of borrowing from the Government of India, and their definite undertaking was that in case of extreme calamity, their financial relations should be readjusted and matters would be made as easy as possible for them.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai had referred to the possibility of reorganising the tasks on relief works. He assured him that he had given the Collector in the Panch Mahals discretion to reduce the tasks if famine had to be declared, in Ahmedabad, Kaira and other districts. The inflexibility of the application of the Famine Relief Code need not be taken for granted. Government would consider the departures they would be justified in making.

Mr. Garud had referred to a class of famine work as being unsuitable. He pointed out that Government had had the programmes of famine relief works, organised by a competent officer for every district, and they were revised every year. The suggestion of a conference with the railway authorities had been adopted, and if there was severe shortage of fodder this year a senior Conservator of Forests would be put on special fodder duty.

Replying to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji's criticism of the growth of expenditure in the revenue-earning departments, he pointed out that the year 1903-4, which he had quoted as the basis of his comparison, was the last year but one under the old settlement, and the last year during which the effect of the famine of 1899-1900 was felt when the Presidency could not pay its way. Consequently, that was the year when the expenditure in every department of Government was at its lowest ebb. As far as forests were concerned it was necessary to spend a considerable sum in the development of undeveloped areas in the interests of future revenue, and he reminded the Council that this department performed a great service, which was unrepresented in the accounts, in preventing people from wasting forest produce which they were allowed to have free of charge.

THE GOVERNOR SUMS UP.

His Excellency the Governor, in summing up the debate, was glad to gather that the general progress of the Presidency was admitted on all sides, and he hoped that members who observed that progress would lose no opportunity of contradicting the miserable statements of decay and ruin which are frequently to be met. It was the fact that they were moving, and moving far and fast. If as Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Belvi pointed out there was a reverse to the picture in the loss of cattle that was not in their power to prevent Government services had, in spite of some defects, been altogether admirable. Members would learn with satisfaction that the fine work of the Nera Right Bank Canal had been sanctioned by the Government of India. The carrying out of this project would employ much labour and revolutionise agricultural conditions over a considerable area of the Deccan. He trusted another project of the same kind, the Gotak scheme, would be sanctioned and begun in the time of his successor.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

His Excellency hoped that the Village Punchayet Bill might be laid before the Council at Poona in September. Village Punchayats were never universal in the Presidency, and the Bill must, therefore, be

a tentative experiment in restoring a form of village government which was never more than partial. It would be interesting and might lead to useful developments. The maritime States of Kathiawar had made proposals which would enable the Viramgam customs line to be abolished and the Government had strongly advocated these proposals. There was a possibility that he might be able officially to see the abolition of that most inconvenient anachronism. He agreed with the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy and Dr. Temulji Nariman regarding the education of girls and he himself had often said that by educating girls they would indirectly give an impulse to the education of boys. He did not think Government could be accused of neglecting girls, though if the resources permitted they would like to do more. It was his opinion that the time had come for the establishment of a Women's Art College in Bombay and he believed such an institution would soon become an accomplished fact.

During the last five years Government had advanced with record speed in spreading education among the masses. The Budget for 1907-8 provided fifteen lakhs of rupees for primary education. The current Budget provided nearly thirty lakhs. In the same period the total provincial expenditure on education had risen from nearly forty-five lakhs to over sixty-six lakhs, an increase of nearly twenty-one lakhs and a half. During those five years they had provided for 2,422 additional primary schools, an advance of nearly 500 a year.

Referring to the simultaneous demands for education and medical aid His Excellency said unfortunately Government had only one purse and it was not filled to repletion. If, therefore they desired to build a bridge, urgently needed by the people of a district, ought it to be said that they were robbing education? Dr. Nariman on the other hand, pointed out with perfect truth, that the public demand as expressed in speech and writing was much louder on behalf of the educational than of the medical services, so he bade them not to be carried away too far by this demand. Government was trying to preserve an even balance of judgment and if they took the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas's figures for the past five years there was an increase of 32 per cent. on education and 26 per cent. on medical services.

His Excellency noted the remarks of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and suggested in the most friendly manner that he had not taken full advantage of the opportunities he already possessed. Budgets were very like each other and if he had mastered the previous Budget he would not have had much difficulty in discussing that of this year. Then he had the opportunity of moving resolutions at the next meeting in September if he noticed anything in the Budget of which he disapproved. He could make it the subject of a resolution which the Council and Government could consider. He concurred with Sir Richard Lamb about the prospects of the year. He trusted the members would not give way to discouragement and despair for which there were no adequate grounds. Years in which rainfall was largely in deficit had proved good years in the past. Might it prove so this year! They must remember that these matters lay in the other hands than theirs. All that Government could do is to be fully prepared financially and otherwise to deal with emergency, and could assure the Council that they were so prepared.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Council next considered the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act.

The President ruled out of order the amendment of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta which was an amendment, not of the Bill but, of the original Act. Further, the amendment was one which would revolutionise the constitution of the Improvement Trust and almost transform it into a committee of the Municipal Corporation. That might be good or bad, but it conflicted violently with the expressed intentions of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India and the Secretary of State when the present Act became law.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal, moving that the Bill be read the first time, said the present Bill was never intended to be and did not profess to be a complete substitute for the Bill of 1907. On account of the delay in obtaining the assent of the Viceroy, it was necessary to make Clause 23 restrospective in order that the Trust might retain its profits for the year 1911-12, about Rs. 2,09,000, instead of handing them over to the Municipality. Outside the financial clauses, affecting the policy of the Trust, was clause 10 dealing with the accommodation of the poorer classes, and clause 13 enabling the Board gradually to widen roads, as the Municipality did by setting back buildings. Clause 23 vested certain plots in the Trust and provided that the remainder should be permanently appropriated for the use of the public, while clause 35 deprived the Trust of the right to make further reclamation in the Back Bay. It was thought that the important work of providing housing for the poorer classes might be further stimulated if the Trust were given power to co-operate with employers for the provision of accommodation for their employees. This was to be done in the same manner as the Trust now provide accommodation for the police, building chawls for Government and, ultimately, recovering the cost from Government in the shape of annual rent spread over sixty years, after which the whole property would become vested in Government. In the case of employers the period of the lease would be not less than twenty-eight years and not more than forty on such terms that the Trust would get back their capital plus interest. The conditions of the lease would provide that chawls should be used for the proper classes on reasonably low rents.

It was understood that several mill companies were prepared to take advantage of the scheme. They would get capital at four per cent. from the Trust. Hitherto the Trust had to keep housing schemes under narrow limits as it had lost heavily on all chawls. It was believed that the provisions of this Bill would be more acceptable to the employers of labour than those included in the Bill of 1909. The clause referring to the reclamation of Back Bay was in pursuance of the arrangement by which the Trust gave up its rights to Government on condition that it participated in the profits of the Government's reclamation scheme.

CORPORATION COMPLAINT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta complained bitterly that while the other interested bodies and persons had been freely consulted, the Corporation, which was interested, had not—except with regard to the financial arrangements—been consulted at all. It was the Corporation which supplied the sinews of war, and was even responsible for the errors or default of the Trust. He criticised Mr. Chaubal's description of the increased power of the Corporation under the Bill as being unreal. The Trust would now receive from the Corporation three lakhs a year instead of five, and the Corporation, while they were waiting for a readjustment of financial liabilities, considered that under the circumstances they were entitled to ask that the Trust be composed in such manner as to perform its duties efficiently. The operations of the Trust in the past had been carried on in a manner which left much to be desired. According to the present plans of the Trust all their resources would be exhausted by the New Sandhurst—Crawford Market Road scheme and they would have no funds available for dealing with the numerous insanitary areas clustering in the heart of the city. These areas made the sanitary conditions of the City nearly as bad as they were before. The total number of deaths had never gone up before to 40,000. The state of things was far worse than existed in the sixties, seventies and eighties. The composition of the Trust made it, practically, a department of Government, Government having a preponderant voice in everything.

Mr. Naoroji Vakil said so manyinterests were represented, it was necessary that Government should dominate.

Sirdar Davar Mody and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said the Corporation certainly deserved a greater share in the administration of the Trust.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola congratulated Government on obtaining the sanction of the higher authorities, and securing rights which were very valuable. He criticised at length the technical and other details of the Bill and finally, supporting the Corporation's claim for increased representation on the Trust, said that Sir Stanley Edgerley had been inclined to give it.

Mr. Marshall Reid supported the provision limiting the investment of Trust funds to the Presidency Bank.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola having asked that investment in other banks should be advised, Mr. Sheppard pointed out that the points contained in the Bill were almost all old ones which had been under discussion for years, and therefore he had been much surprised to hear Sir Pherozshah's impassioned speech. He quoted from a letter written by the Corporation last year in which they consented to the enforcement of the payment of 2 per cent. on assessment which was the principal financial provision. This was now objected to, because it meant that the Trust would now receive nine lakhs a year actually instead of five as originally, but surely the Corporation had no right to complain as the increase in their revenue must be so very much more. That they had a right to complain was an absurd and contemptible proposition.

He considered such proposals were not liberal and Government was giving up property which was worth a good deal to these. As to representation, at one period twelve out of the fourteen members of the Trust were members of the Corporation and if one could not learn all one wanted of the feelings of the people of Bombay from the four direct representatives, Sir Ebrahim Rehimtoola, Mr. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. J. A. Wadia one must be very obtuse. No exception could be taken to the Bill except in one or two minor details which could be adjusted in Committee.

MR. ORR'S REJOINDER.

The Hon. Mr. Orr said the argument appeared to be that because the Corporation's liability had increased from five to nine lakhs representation should be increased. He thought the Corporation could well afford to pay the increased contribution of four lakhs out of revenue which had increased by twenty lakhs. He did not want to put the responsibility for sanitary improvement of dwellings entirely upon property owners, but the Corporation by-laws permitted insanitary additions to dwellings and he wanted the by-laws amended according to those adopted with success in England and Scotland. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta considered that the sanitary condition of the city had not improved and based his argument on the total mortality instead of the percentage rates, thus ignoring the increase of population. It was well-known that sanitation had been improved in areas which the Trust had dealt with and so if the general sanitation of the city showed no improvement the fault must be with those areas where construction had gone on under the Corporation by-laws which he was anxious to see revised.

Mr. Setalvad supported the Corporation claims and Mr. Chaubal having briefly replied on the debate the first reading of bill was carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta protested that this gave the Corporation no opportunity of raising further objections to specific points and the Governor said this might be the subject of an arrangement, if possible, between the Select Committee and the Corporation at the former's first meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

SUIT AGAINST A BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has delivered judgment in the case of D'Cunha versus the Alliance Bank, in which the plaintiff made an application which arose in the course of a reference made by a High Court bench to the Master for adjustment of accounts in the original suit.

Mrs. D'Cunha, the plaintiff, claiming to be entitled to certain patents, and a business connected therewith, mortgaged by her to the Alliance Bank, brought a suit for redemption. She claimed that the bank had been mortgagee in possession, that the mortgaged property had been managed on behalf of the bank by Messrs. Bird and Co., and that there had been serious mismanagement resulting in damage to the business. The suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Harington.

On appeal a decree was passed in her favour for redemption and the Master was directed to adjust accounts from the 28th of August, 1907. The plaintiff said the mortgagees went into possession in February, 1906, while the bank fixed the date as the 28th of August, 1907. The plaintiff now produced a letter written by the bank to the plaintiff which supported her statement. As a result of this letter, his lordship directed the Master to enquire and determine whether Messrs. Bird and Co., became agents of the bank prior to the 28th of August, 1907, and in taking accounts he would debit the bank as against the plaintiff with sums received by Messrs. Bird and Co., during the period of agency.

THE ZHOB VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The *Pioneer* hears from Quetta that the General Officer Commanding has been authorized to send detachments of cavalry and infantry into the Zhob Valley to assist the local militia in intercepting gangs of outlaws who have been so troublesome of late. Patrols will also be increased and full assistance will be given to the civil authorities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The Government of India have under consideration the question of the revision of the existing form in which Government securities are held and suggestions have been made for the introduction of bearer bonds. The Government of India will proceed to consult the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies before deciding the question.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Maternity Bounty.

COST OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 24.

An important proposal, and one which, in many respects, is unique, is likely to be brought before the Federal Parliament during the forthcoming session. This is nothing more nor less than that an allowance, to cover, in part, the cost of maternity shall be paid in respect of every child born and registered in Australia. The suggestion emanates from the present Federal Labor Ministry, and was approved by caucus at a meeting held last week; and if Mr. Fisher's announcement on the subject may be regarded as definite a Bill setting out the details of the scheme will be presented to the House of Representatives at no distant date. The Prime Minister regards a maternity allowance as the necessary complement of the Federal pension scheme—also a piece of Labor legislation, and he claims that Parliament has ample power to deal with it just in the same way as it did with old-age and invalid pensions. Despite the prevailing prosperity there are, unfortunately, still many families upon whom the incident of childbirth imposes a severe financial strain. It is for the relief of these, more particularly that the maternity allowance is proposed, but as the benefits could not in fairness be restricted to any one class, it is intended to make them apply equally in the case of all children who are registered. A fairly substantial bonus—about £5 for each child—is suggested, and as there were in the Commonwealth last year over 120,000 births, and annual expenditure of over £600,000 will thus be involved. Moreover, the outlay cannot be limited to this, for the number of births has been steadily increasing during the past few years, and with the quickening of the immigration movement it is probable it will advance apace. Regarded purely as a piece of humanitarian legislation the scheme is scarcely likely to evoke much hostile criticism. Everyone who has the welfare of the State at heart is interested in the preservation of child life, and in easing the lot of careworn, toiling mothers. Moreover, that the suggested bonus would be rightly used, provided adequate safeguards for its proper expenditure were taken and would prove, in thousands of cases, a source of comfort, as well as a blessing, cannot be doubted. The only point to which critics are likely to object is that which comes within the purview of finance. How it may be asked is the scheme to be financed? Statistics show that coincident with the prevalent prosperity, the Federal expenditure on all the large public services has grown enormously, and that no adequate provision has been made for times of stress. Old age and invalid pensions, which already involve the outlay of upwards of two millions annually, have been initiated; millions are being, and have still to be spent on defence; a vigorous policy is evidently to be pursued in regard to the building of trans-continental railways; and work on the site of the future Federal capital goes steadily forward. It is a tribute to the resources of the Commonwealth and to the patient resignation of its taxpayers that they have been able to bear the strain of financing all these huge schemes so satisfactorily and so long. They have been backed up, of course, by prosperous times; otherwise they could never have managed it. But how they, as well as the Commonwealth Government, will fare should chill adversity strikes the land has still to be experienced. Certain it is that under such circumstances expenditure would have to be curtailed, and it is more than probable that the projected maternity scheme would be one of the first institutions that would be made to suffer.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Defence matters were discussed at caucus meeting. It was agreed that the Minister should have the full financial support needed for the Kitchener and Henderson schemes. A sum of one million will be added to the Defence Estimates of last year, mostly for the navy. For construction about £1,300,000 is needed, for stores at Garden Island and oil depots £300,000, for personnel about £450,000, for the reserves £20,000, for maintenance £150,000 and for base work more than £200,000. The Defence Estimates will thus total about five millions.

A military order of importance to present militiamen has been approved by the Military Board. It provides that the new citizen forces regulations relating to efficiency shall apply to the present militia from July 1 next. This means that a militiaman must put in 16 days' training a year to become efficient, instead of 12 days, for which he now draws pay. If a volunteer now serving in the militia does not attain efficiency he will have to put in extra parades. In the next year he may, however, be granted a free discharge if he applies before July 31, 1912.

MR. O'MALLEY AND THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Ministers' view of the revival by Mr. Fairbairn in a speech at the Women's National Association meeting of the suggestion that the Federal capital should be temporarily established in Sydney instead of thousands of pounds being spent at Canberra, was referred to by the Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. O'Malley said—"I see that Mr. Fairbairn is prepared to vote for the capital to go to Sydney for ten years if the policy of building it at Canberra cannot be stopped by any other means. I had the greatest faith in Mr. Fairbairn as a business man until he made that proposition. There are 600,000 acres of land at the Federal capital of which the New South Government are giving 200,000 free. The whole 600,000 acres will stand us in about £1 an acre. For all time and eternity it will be the property of the Commonwealth. As the city grows rental will increase, and in a few years we shall be able to discontinue the taxation of Federal area residents, because the rents will maintain the city. Now, if we went to Sydney, we would be going into the most congested city in Australia and one block of ground for a Federal Parliament House would cost more than the whole Federal capital area. In addition, we would have to put other buildings up for offices and the longer we were there the more space we would want. I ask Mr. Fairbairn if he would make such a proposal, to a board of directors of any of the private ventures with which he may be associated."

Archbishop Wright of Sydney called on the Minister of Home Affairs to discuss the question of a site for an Anglican Cathedral at the Federal capital. Mr. O'Malley said he had informed the archbishop as he had informed others on similar matters, that as soon as the design for the capital city had finally been adopted, whether it was to be one of three which were awarded the prizes, or a combination of the three sites for churches would be surveyed. "We shall meet all the churches on equitable and just conditions," remarked the Minister.

PAPUA.

Almost a political crisis has occurred in Papua on the question of the admission of several hundred Javanese, with their wives, for terms of three years and under indenture to rubber planters, in order that trees should be tapped and natives thought how to do work in future. A Bill allowing importations on the plea that carefully nurtured rubber plantations would be spoilt if Javanese experts were not allowed into Papua, was in its final stages in the Papuan Legislative Council, when the Minister of External Affairs stepped in. The caucus decided, on Mr. Thomas' recommendation, that the importation of Javanese should not be allowed. The argument was that Papuans should not be thought how to work by other means than by watching Javanese, who, once in the country, might be found difficult to get out.

THE NEXT ELECTIONS.

An understanding reached by the Federal Labor Party's caucus may be regarded as having definitely put back the date of the general elections. They will not be held before May, and may not be held till early in June of next year. In justification of this policy it is said that several considerations induced the party to look favourably on this course. At the elections three votes will be taken—Senate, House of Representatives, and constitutional referendum. It is agreed that Senate vote should be taken as near to the end of June as possible, because retiring the Senators do not resign their seats till June 30, although others have been elected in their stead. The consideration that weighed most with the caucus is the desire to have a long election campaign. It is frankly admitted that the one hope of passing the referendum rejected so overwhelmingly last year, lies in a long and vigorous campaign. The caucus has promised the Cabinet to keep the session going till the programme is finished even if that means a few weeks of clearing up after Christmas. The concensus of opinion in the caucus is that the Referendum Bill, within six months of the passage of which the referendum vote must be taken, should be held back till late in the session and the elections held late in May or in June.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

During the discussion on the Northern Territory in the caucus to-day, Mr. Thomas agreed with the opinion advanced by Senator McDougall and other members of the Northern Territory Parliamentary party that a Government owned steamer should be provided for settlers on the Daly River. He promised that a sum for the purchase of a steamer would be placed on the Estimates. Mr. Thomas gave a full explanation of his land policy for the Territory which provides for a grant of land on leasehold without rent for ten years, and with a subsequent reappraisement of rent every 21 years. Of the first land opened for settlement, 5,000 blocks will be given on "pioneer leases," no rent being charged during the lifetime of the lessee. Mr. Thomas made a strong point of the intention of the Government to allow an outgoing lessee to take money from an in going lessee for the improvements made on his lease. In no case will an outgoing lessee be allowed to charge for values added to the lease by the construction of public works in the neighbourhood. Other interesting new points in his land policy were explained by Mr. Thomas. He said rents for leases would be calculated on the increment given by the construction of puplic works in the Territory. Thus rents will be depended upon for the cost of development of the Territory. In disclosing his policy for financial assistance to settlers, Mr. Thomas said a Bill would be introduced during the session constituting a settlers' bank for the Territory. This will be apart from the Commonwealth Bank, and will lend money to successful applicants for land. This money must be spent on the lease and be repaid out of returns at stated periods. The bank will require very little security other than character. The idea is that a man will be able to go to the Territory, work for wages for a few months, then go to the settlers' bank with his small savings and be started on a leasehold block with cattle, a house, and implements.

SETTLEMENT IN QUEENSLAND.

A return has been prepared by the Lands Department, showing a considerable revival in the demand for land in the past few months. The total area selected during May was 873,264 acres, of an annual rental value of £4,593, comprising 169 agricultural farms, aggregating 61,838 acres; 21 grazing farms, aggregating 157,654 acres; 48 grazing homesteads, aggregating 585,105 acres; and 62 prickly-pear selections, aggregating 68,431 acres. The area selected shows an increase of 431,167 acres, compared with the same month last year. The total area selected during the five months ended May 31, was 2,537,055 acres, and the annual rental value £14,533, compared with 2,244,848 acres of a rental value of £12,768 in the corresponding period of last year. The area was made up chiefly as follows:—647 agricultural farms, aggregating 227,320 acres; 72 grazing farms, aggregating 642,072 acres; 133 grazing homesteads, aggregating 1,430.675 acres; and 210 prickly-pear selections, aggregating 224,639 acres. The area selected as grazing homesteads shows an increase of 731,107 acres.

THE JUDICIARY ACT.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes) was not inclined to discuss on Monday, what form his proposed amendment of the Judiciary Act would take. He indicated, however, that it was his desire to alter the following clause:—"When justices sitting as a Full Court are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any question, (a) the question shall be decided according to the decision of the majority, if there is a majority; but (b) if the Court is equally divided in opinion the opinion of the Chief Justice as President, or if he is absent the opinion of the senior justice present, shall prevail, except in the cases of an appeal from a decision of a majority of the Court or of a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State exercising Federal jurisdiction, in which case the decision appealed from shall be affirmed; provided that in the last-mentioned case if the justice or judge whose decision is appealed from reports to the Court that he desired that the matter shall be determined without reference to the fact that he has pronounced or given the decision, the opinion of the Chief Justice or senior justice as President shall prevail."

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Capt. Massey lectured before the United Service Institution this evening on "Military Aeronautics" and dwelt upon their importance in modern warfare in reconnaissance, intercommunication, observation of artillery, fire and bomb dropping.

The Commander-in-Chief, who presided, said that in the modern army an aeroplane squadron was absolutely necessary and thought that though India was behind time the initiative would shortly be taken in this country, provided, of course, the financial aid was forthcoming.

Lord and Lady Hardinge were present throughout and evinced considerable interest in the lecture.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Parsi Money-Lender's Estate in Dispute.

A MISMANAGED PROPERTY.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment on a notice of motion brought by Jaiji Nusservanji Kathoke, for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of her late father Nusservanji Rustomji Kathoke.

Nusservanji Kathoke was a money-lender, who died in 1893 leaving properties valued over a lakh and a quarter of rupees. By a will dated the 21st of December, 1883, he appointed his wife Bai Soonabai, executrix and Ardashir Byramji Vakil executor. Since 1893 Bai Soonabai had been in sole possession and management of the estate.

Her daughter now prayed the court to appoint a receiver, alleging that the property was being mismanaged by her mother owing to old age and certain undesirable influences.

His lordship found that there had not only been mal-administration but also gross breaches of duty on the part of the executrix. He very severly criticised the conduct of the person who was responsible for the drafting of the defendant's affidavit.

Mr. B. Lang, Official Assignee, was appointed receiver of the estate.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, Wasudeo Krishnarao, Kothare sued Wamanrao Wana Moroba and another and by consent two decrees were passed in favour of the plaintiff, one for Rs. 1,000 and the other, Rs. 2,000 with costs and interests.

His lordship also passed a consent decree in a suit brought by Jakab Ebrahim Sayani against Esaji Tajabhai. The claim was for the return of Rs. 750 paid as earnest money and Rs. 150 paid for investigating the title to a property.

THE SESSIONS.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting with a common jury, resumed the hearing of the case in which Jewraj Anandi and Kuverji Madan are charged with cheating in respect of certain cotton transactions.

Mr. Velinker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. R. Wadia and Mr. J. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution having been concluded, Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the first accused, put in a written statement. The accused stated that he was entirely innocent. His firm had a capital of twenty lakhs of rupees. He emphatically denied that he even made any false representations or intended to cheat any of the complainants. He said that the failure of the firm was entirely due to the precipitate action of the complainants, Dayabhai, Gopiram Bhagatram and Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria.

Mr. J. Davar also put in a written statement on behalf of the second accused who, it is said, is a youngman of 22, and was only associated with the firm to learn the business. The complainants had made him a co-accused. As he belonged to a highly respectable family and thought that if criminal proceedings were launched, his relations would come forward and pay them.

Mr. Velinker then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

THE POLICE COURTS.

STEALING A MOTOR-CAR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Chapman charged Phillip Pereira, a native Christian, and Maroti, a Hindu, with the theft of a motor-car valued at Rs. 5,000 the property of Mr. Benjamin, of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.

It was alleged that the first accused was in the service of Mr. Benjamin and the second was a servant of the gentleman whose car was stabled in the same garage as that of Mr. Benjamin.

On Thursday night, the accused took the car from the garage secretly and went as far as Sewri. Here the car refused to move as there was no more petrol. The accused left it there and returned to Bombay. Their prank was detected and the owner of the car learning the facts reported the matter.

The pleader for the accused submitted that the accused intended to return the car after enjoying the drive, and they themselves had returned to Bombay to report the incident when the petrol run out. It was only a technical charge and the damage done to the proprieter was hardly Rs. 7. Under the circumstances, he asked for a lenient sentence.

His worship remarked that it was serious matter to allow people to have access to cars in the manner the accused had. Considering the circumstances pleaded by the accused's vakil his worship dealt with them leniently. He convicted them both, and sentenced the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default ten days rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Coxen charged Babsebai, a purdesi woman, with disposing of stolen property.

It appeared that in December last, a theft of ornaments was committed in a Mohomedan's room in the chawl where the accused resided. The police made enquiries and found that Marie Fernandez had committed the theft and had handed over the ornaments to the accused. Marie was convicted of theft and sentenced, but the accused managed to abscond. She was subsequently arrested at Unao.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPROVER'S PERJURY.

On the application of Superintendent Meyers, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, granted sanction to prosecute Rama Satappa, who had been made approver in the Mazagon Murder case for perjury when the case was before his worship in April last.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Senior Member of the Railway Board, will leave Simla on tour on the 28th of July, arriving at Ootacamund on the 2nd of August where he will confer with H. E. the Governor respecting certain railway matters affecting the Madras Presidency. Mr. Wood will return to Madras and then meet the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies, also visit the harbour and port arrangements, more particularly in their connection with railway facilities. Afterwards, Mr. Wood will, along with the Agent and others, visit the more important places on the Madras and Southern Mahsratta and South Indian Railways returning to Simla about the 23rd of August.

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(SUAVITER)
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BOMBAY FIRE.

Grant Road Theatre Destroyed Completely.

DAMAGES OVER ONE LAKH.

The Royal Theatre Building, popularly known amongst Indians as "Mshomedaliki Natakshalla," was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The Merchant of Venice adapted in Urdu and styled "Del Feroah" ("Cutting the Heart") had been played over night on the boards of the theatre, nothing of which remained a couple of hours later. The building, which was one of corrugated iron sheets, supported by wooden frames and timber posts, was the property of the Panday Charity Funds, and insured for Rs. 32,000 with the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. The capital of the Charity Funds will not suffer by the fire, but for some time the monthly income of Rs. 750, the amount of the rent, will not be derived and the charity will thus suffer temporarily.

The company performing in the theatre owned curtains, scenes, frame works, embroidered and velvet dresses to the value of Rs. 70,000. All these have been destroyed completely. Not a scrap was left of curtains, wings, festoons, chairs and benches, to accommodate 800 persons: not a piece out of the dresses and uniforms was saved. The site was a heap of smouldering charcoal. All that stood after the fire were half a dozen charred posts with pieces of iron sheets scattered around, bent and twisted.

It was all the work of an hour. The performance concluded at 1 o'clock (a.m.), the "house" was dismissed, the actors had left. One of the proprietors, Ardeshir Mistry, saw the lights and fires properly put out, and all was silent and well until 3 o'clock, when a police sepoy, doing duty at the corner of Grant Road, saw a blaze rising in the sky. He had only to run half a dozen yards to get to the burning house. He shouted and eight men and six boys, who were sleeping on the premises, hurriedly ran out. A tailor, sleeping in a dressing-room above the stage, was warned by the flames. The stage under him was burning, as were the partitions around, and he had but one way of escaping a terrible death. He jumped out of the window, the room he was in being on the second floor. He was burnt about the face and hands and in the jump broke his thigh. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The police arrived under Superintendent Williamson, who was accompanied by Inspector Fern and Sergeants Jones and FitzGerald all of whom rendered valuable assistance in quelling the confusion amongst the neighbours. The quarter known as Play-house Square is a largely frequented locality up to the small hours of the morning, and a very large crowd had assembled. Shouts and yells excited the people living round and near the burning building. The police, therefore, placed a cordon to keep the crowd away from the fire which, in spite of the rain, was burning fiercely.

The Fire Brigade had a difficult task, but all concerned have expressed much admiration of the pluck and skill of the brigade who managed to confine the fire to the theatre and to save the surrounding buildings, two of which had actually caught fire, some windows and projecting wood-work being burnt.

The breeze was strong and the flames being fanned the wood-work and painted oiled cloth burnt like prepared torches. No efforts were made, nor could they be made, to save the contents of the burning building.

At six o'clock the ruins fell in.

In addition to the damage done to the building (Rs. 30,000) and to the property of the Company (Rs. 70,000), the damage suffered by the proprietors of the neighbouring buildings and shops is estimated at Rs. 10,900; the Dinshaw Iron Foundry, Rs. 8,000; and the Bombay Theatre, Rs. 2,000, the petty shop-keepers by the side of the fired building, Rs. 900. The total damage is, therefore, estimated at Rs. 1,10,900, of which the damage to the building only is covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is not known, but when first noticed, it is said, the curtains and wings on the stage were ablaze.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The Hon. Sir George Roos Keppel has left Viceregal Lodge.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior arrived at Viceregal Lodge this morning as the guest of H. E. the Viceroy.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended the purdah party given by Rani Lady Harnam Singh this afternoon.

There will be a dance at Viceregal Lodge this evening.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The Government of Bengal's proposals for the reconstruction of the Provincial Legislative Council are being communicated to the Supreme Government. The draft scheme has, it is understood, been submitted which, while scrupulously abstaining from making suggestions which would result in disfranchisement of non-official interests or electorates, which secured recognition under the old regulations, are expected to satisfy the demands of the more important interests which seemed to require more liberal representation.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th July, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	8	5	4 p.m.	10	54
Teheran ...	9	12	0 p.m.	2	36
Suez.....	9	2	20 p.m.	...	39

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice 15-5-12.

LIVER, STOMACH & BOWEL TROUBLES.

If the bowels do not move regularly and easily once a day, the waste from your food turns poisonous, the liver becomes sluggish, and you have throbbing headaches; there are spots before the eyes; the stomach is distended with wind, and the breath bad.

You feel heavy, drowsy and dull, because your blood cannot get enough nourishment from your food. The tongue becomes coated, there is a sour taste in the mouth, and you awake in the mornings with headache, and feeling bilious.

Doan's Dinner Pills are purely vegetable; they tone up the digestive system, restoring a natural activity to the liver, stomach and bowels. There is no better medicine known for constipation, biliousness, indigestion, liver complaint, distress after eating, pains between the shoulders and in the chest, jaundice and flatulence.

As. 4, 8, & 12 per bottle; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU ANY ITCHING SKIN DISEASE?

Many men and women who have been suffering from distressing piles, eczema and other itching skin diseases, year after year, have come to believe they cannot be cured, and that the best they can hope for is a little relief.

But piles, eczema and itching skin diseases CAN be cured thoroughly by Doan's Ointment, the great soothing and healing salve for the skin. Doan's Ointment quickly allays the irritation and inflammation; one tin is generally found ample to cure the sufferer completely, provided the directions for use are carefully followed.

Doan's Ointment is good for itching, bleeding and protruding piles, blackheaded pimples, eczema and all skin diseases. It does not burn or irritate the skin, and it does not dry up.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

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THE AMERICA CUP.

The interesting possibility of another contest for the America Cup is suggested in connection with a dinner which was given by Major John Eustace Jameson at the Naval and Military Club on Tuesday evening in mail week to commemorate the dinner which he gave 16 years ago at the House of Commons, to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton. The outcome of the original gathering was the race between Shamrock I. and the Columbia at New York.

Among those who attended that dinner there were at the dinner on Tuesday night, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., but the Earl of Derby, having a house party at Ascot, was unfortunately unable to attend.

Major Jameson proposed the health of the two guests of the evening, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton, remarking that the world was better for the fact that these two had remained among them during the interval of 16 years since the last dinner, and he sincerely hoped they would remain with them for at least another 16 years. Mr. Timothy Healy replied for the guests of the evening.

Sir Thomas Lipton left for Kiel yesterday morning, and also Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, both to join their yachts. It may be mentioned that Sir Thomas Lipton was unable to accept an invitation to dine with the Kaiser, owing to this previous engagement, so that there is some reason to expect that the dinner party may fructify into another race for the cup.

PLEA FOR THE HORSE'S TAIL.

On matters concerning horses and their treatment Mr. Walter Winans is an undisputed authority, and his latest pronouncement that the practice of docking horses' tails is "absurd and dangerous" will be received with interest. This opinion is expressed in a pamphlet which he has written on the subject, and which is now issued by the National Equine Defence League.

Docking is usually excused on the grounds of safety and improved appearance, and these are the two arguments first dealt with by Mr. Winans. "A horse that has been docked," he writes, "is nervous about his tail being touched; he connects this with the great pain he feels when being docked, so he naturally flinches if the reins get under his tail, and this flinching makes him 'grab' the reins; that is to say, hold them tight against his quarters, and resist all attempts to raise his tail to disengage them. In extreme cases it causes him to run away."

Mr. Winans relates how in the summer his long tailed trotters switch at the flies, whilst he is driving, but there is no difficulty, although their tails go over and under the reins. "It makes no difference," he says; "one just gives a side lift to the rein that happens to get under the tail and it falls off again. If a very bad driver is in charge of the horse this can be avoided by plaiting a piece of cord the same colour as the hair into the long hairs of the end, and tying this to the splinter bar. Docking is also dangerous if done very short, as the tail is apt to slip out of the crupper."

On the question of appearance, Mr. Winans remarks on it as a curious fact that society does not follow the royal example in this matter. "It always looks vulgar" he writes, "to see a pair of docked and hog-maned horses in a smart carriage; it looks as if a pair of sporting publican's animals had been put in in mistake."

LIKE "SLEEPING SICKNESS."

Professor Lanfranchi, of the University of Parma, who in the course of experiments inoculated himself with a mysterious African disease analogous to the sleeping sickness, called "nagana," has been cured at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, whither he hurried for treatment. He pays enthusiastic tribute to the skill of the French doctors, declaring his recovery to be a perfect miracle. Professor Lanfranchi says that he was experimenting with the so-called Brucey trypanosome, which is a bacillus akin to that of the sleeping sickness. This trypanosome gives animals the nagana disease, which resembles the sleeping sickness, but has hitherto been held to be innocuous in the case of human beings. The professor believes he must have scratched his hands on one of his retorts and so got the bacillus into his system. He describes how his colleagues vainly tried to diagnose his symptoms when he fell ill last April, some diagnosing typhoid, others recurrent fever. Finally Professor Lanfranchi got some of his pupils to examine his blood and the nagana trypano-some was duly discovered. The first attempts to cure him, the professor said, were unsuccessful, for though he had found a method of rendering dogs immune against the disease he had not yet extended his process to human beings. Finally Professor Metchnikoff sent him a serum and he came to Paris to complete his cure. Professor Lanfranchi says he is now convinced that many African natives succumb to nagana, while their symptoms give the impression that sleeping sickness is the cause of death.

HERE AND THERE.

A curious example of the anomalies of the present Parliamentary franchise, writes "S." is that of a bathouse belonging to a friend of mine resident on the shores of Windermere. This gentleman has a vote for a Lancashire division, for the boathouse, because the lake is in Lancashire. The gardener has a vote for a Westmorland division because the end of the boathouse where he and his family live is on dry land in Westmorland. Of course my friend is a plural voter. Besides the vote in Lancashire for his boathouse, he has a vote in Westmorland for his own house by the lake, to say nothing of the votes for a suburban residence and city offices in another part of the country.

Patrons of the picture palaces are quite familiar with the exploits of the Boy Scout, but truth, as ever, is stranger than fiction. A journal which devotes some space to the Scout, movement records a thrilling (!) incident which "illustrates the alertness of the scout." A troop of scouts just arrived at a Manchester railway station after week's camping noticed a crowd on the opposite platform. The acting scoutmaster "made his way to see what was the matter, and found that a lady whilst attempting to board a train had slipped and was suffering from shock. He applied first aid in the shape of smelling salts, &c., took her in the refreshment-room, and stayed with her until she had somewhat recovered."

Queen Alexandra's old teacher, Miss Mathilde Knudsen, has died at Copenhagen, at the age of eighty. She was born in the Danish West Indies, whence her fluency in English, which is the current language there. Queen Alexandra when in Copenhagen often paid a visit to her old teacher, for whom she and many other former pupils had a real regard, quickened by Miss Knudsen's caustic wit and rich sense of humour. At the time of her jubilee many presents came to her from her three illustrious pupils, the former Princesses Alexandra, Dagmar, and Thyra, and she had much correspondence from her old pupils and their children. As "Knudski" in Miss Harraden's novel "Katharine Frensham" friends of Miss Knudsen have been able to trace an excellent pen-portrait of her, true to life in every detail.

There are three partners in a boat in a Yorkshire fishing village who will not accept a cheque, because the bank is too far away. They have two miles to walk to get their money orders cashed. The leader is the coxswain of the lifeboat and the only one of the three able to read and write. He draws the money, and then they sit at a table to divide.

"One for yow," says the cox, and places a sovereign in front of one partner.

"One for thee," and another sovereign is put in front of the other partner.

"And one for me," and he places another at his own corner.

And so he goes on, "One for yow, one for thee, and one for me," until the sovereigns are equally shared, perhaps a half-sovereign each, and then half-crowns. Then perhaps an odd shilling apiece; even the pence are so divided. It is share and share alike, and his partners can see for themselves that all is fair.

There is nothing new, or even modern, it seems, in the New York scheme of having cheques and such things signed by finger-print as well as by name. A correspondent can well remember coming across quite a number of old bonds that had been registered in Patna City, Bengal, and witnessed by illiterate witnesses. In several of them the thumb-print of the attesting witness had been attached. The aged Sheristadar of the office in which the find was made, said that in the 18th century this method of signature was quite common in all money-lending transactions in which any party to the arrangement was illiterate. It is quite likely that Bertillon, when he invented his finger-print system of criminal identification, knew that something of that kind had been used in Oriental countries for many centuries.

THE BALLAD OF BULL-BOARD.

A Song of the P. and O.

You've travelled P. and O. lads,
And you know how one and all
Have faced the sloping bull-board
And tossed the sand-bag ball.

You may talk of famous athletes,
And mingle manly thoughts
Of Roman gladiators,
And Greek athletic sports.

But give me the stooping posture
Of our Colonel, hand outstreech'd,
His face suffused with the ardour
Of the nobls game I've sketch'd,

As he flings,—not flings, no, urges
The flattened disc at the board,
Like a warrior leaning forward,
Who pinks his foe with a sword:—

There's none that can match the Colonel
As he lands the difficult 3,
Or, not content with one to nine,
Proceeds to a double E.

One day, though you'd scarce believe it,
When breakfast was nearly o'er,
A voice was heard in the distance
That made the table roar.

It challenged our doughty hero
To come forth then and there:
"I'll beat you witaout any practice
And not take a single square."

"Bo!" was the cry. But the Colonel
Rose with a modest blush
As he wiped his hands in his finger-bowl
And said to the table "Hush!"

I've played bull-board with Lipton
And beat him on his own yacht.
Shall I shrink before a professor,
A grubbing book-worm? What!"

We cheered his fearless manner,
And quickly with one accord
Consumed our jam and apples
And circled the big bull-board.

They tossed and it fell to the Colonel
To wield the sand-bag first.
He ran from one to double B,
Then stopped to quench his thirst.

The professor then stepped forward
And placed his toe at the line.
He went on the up to the double B
But failed on the down at 9.

The match, as you guess, depended
On three full rounds of the board.
At the end of two they were level;
For each a game had scored.

But the Colonel? Lads, the Colonel
Threw with consummate ease
As he said, ere he missed the 7,
"It's as easy as shelling peas."

You may judge their respective merits
By the drinks they drank between,
A brandy and soda, the Colonel,
The professor some fizz, I ween.

Thus primed with a bottle of bubbly
The professor stepped forth with a strut,
And evoked a cheer as he said with a leer,
"Now Colonel, mind your nut."

Never a word said the Colonel,
Tho' he told us his head just swam,
Till the other failed on number 6
And uttered a hearty——

Then joyfully spoke the Colonel:
"You have drunk champagne: nathe less
I'll do what you've done and more, sir,
On a simple B and S"

So speaking, he heaved the tabloid
With unerring aim at the 1.
From 1 to B and B to 7
He ran without fail. That done,

He paused for another brandy,
He drank it and drank it neat.
"There are times," he said, "when you lose your head:
Then soda means defeat."

He threw, and the trusty sand-bag
Flew on its wingless way.
But ah, what a thrill went through us
As we saw our Colonel sway.

He swayed, but the faithful minion
Knew from what hand it sped.
Tho' it twisted and twirled unsteady,
And landed on its head,

Yet it rolled round the 8 and 7
On no spot would it fix,
Till a puff of wind o'erturned it,
And it settled on the 6.

So ended the glorious contest
And malice may call it luck
That the Colonel beat the Professor
And the rolling sand-bag stuck.

But we know better. And now lads,
My story is ended and done.
But how of the glorious Colonel?
What prize for the fight he won?

The Colonel died soon after.
But his memory still lives on.
And his son has been made a general
For the fight his father won.

The Colonel is now in Heaven,
In Heaven, where every breeze
Carries aloft the cries of joy
That attead all games like these,

Where the streets are paved with bull-boards
And angels in twos and threes
Essay their skill, with a right good will,
At the game of the double B's.

ARES.

INDIA IN LITERATURE.

In all the twenty-three years that have elapsed since the dinner of the women writers became an annual event, none of the series has been more successful and enjoyable than that which took place last night at the Criterion. With the Durbar still vividly in memory and the attention that was directed to that august ceremony, it was decided by the committee early in the year, that India should be the underlying note of the dinner, and that invitations should be specially sent to many who have been in any way connected with social life or educational or other work in the Eastern Empire. Mrs. Charles Perrin was asked to occupy the chair.

After the loyal toasts had been enthusiastically honoured, Mrs. Perrin spoke on "Anglo-Indians in and out of Fiction," remarking that history showed nothing else quite resembling British rule in India, which might be said to have evolved something like a race apart. There had been a romantic movement in Anglo-Indian literature, but most people formed their opinion of society in India from the novel which depicted scandals and frivolous flirtations. This, she contended, was quite a wrong type, and Anglo-Indian life in most cases called forth all that is best in woman.

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes passed in review a number of the distinguished women novelists who had made India the setting of their work.

On the subject of "The Geographical Preferences of Novelists," Mrs. W. L. Courtney said that from the merely commercial standpoint alone India was first and the rest nowhere. The reason was not far to seek. A romantic background must be found for the hero, and from 1860 to 1900 that was provided by the Mutiny and the frontier wars for the military characters. In the latter year the Boer War afforded a new one, and South Africa was now a good second but, curiously enough, both Canada and Australia achieved comparatively small success. Her advice to those who had not some special knowledge was to "be British."

A graceful speech from Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, on the theme of "Behind the Veil" had allusions to those of India who, she said, were "very women as ourselves," with great courage and many noble qualities and she asked that the hand of sympathy and fellowship might be extended to our sister fellow subjects.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Restore It Readily.

With a good constitution and an intelligent observance of the precautions which have to be taken to counteract the deleterious action of the climate, there is no reason why life in a hot country should not run on the same healthy lines as in more temperate climates.

Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of every-day observation that it does not do so. The first intimation of anything being wrong generally comes in a loss of appetite. This is nature's warning that less food should be taken, so that the body may have time to recover its equilibrium through less work being given to the digestive organs on the one hand, and less strain being put on the nerves which regulate them on the other.

At the same time, it has always to be borne in mind that the taking of less food is always followed by the desire to take still less. The result is that the individual may get run down into a condition of great weakness. It is necessary, therefore, to exercise the greatest care and intelligence in cutting down the daily supply of food.

Without a certain amount of nitrogenous food the body's force cannot be kept up. That is a fundamental law of physiology which has to be observed by everyone in all climates. Meat is the chief source from which that all important element nitrogen is obtained. Meat and meat foods are, however, too "heating," to use a common expression, under these conditions of failing appetite, and they contain so much waste material that they throw too much work on the already overworked excretory organs. In fact, it may be this very condition of overwork which is the cause of loss of appetite.

ABSOLUTELY CONVINCING REASONS

To regain appetite and the healthy enjoyment of one's food, which is a provision of nature to aid the digestion, it is necessary to take food which will stimulate the digestive functions and supply nourishment in which there is little or no waste, thus relieving the excretory organs of much labour.

For this purpose, nothing can compare with Sanatogen, which has been described by a medical journal as "a food which is all food with no waste." Moreover, it helps the digestion of other food, and thus enables the system to make better use of what has been taken.

The reason why Sanatogen acts in this way is very simple. It is composed of the body-building or nitrogenous element of the purest cow's milk, "chemically combined" with phosphorus in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous system. It has, therefore, to undergo relatively little digestion before it is assimilated and taken into the blood stream to nourish the body in general and the nervous system in particular. One of its principal actions is on the organs which manufacture the red blood corpuscles. These are vitally important, for if they fall below a certain number the individual suffers from anæmia, with its long list of depressing and enervating symptoms, like lassitude, langour, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, faintness, headache, noises in the ears, spots before the eyes, indigestion and constipation, with, in women, an additional set of well-known symptoms, which are often attended with considerable pain and an even greater degree of weakness than when men are the sufferers.

NO LESS CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

In these cases of loss of appetite Sanatogen often acts like a charm, especially in the case of children, in whom the loss of a desire for food naturally tells with greater rapidity and effect than in grown-up people. In such cases the following statement of a physician practising in Bangalore may be regarded as typical:—"I have an interesting case in which Sanatogen has a remarkable effect. The subject was a boy, eleven years old, who was very anæmic, averse to any sort of food from want of appetite, morose, of a languid disposition, hating to play and study, while he suffered, at least once a week, from a severe chest pain which, it was feared, would culminate in that dreaded malady Angina Pectoris. He had only taken Sanatogen for three days when, to the surprise of his parents, he was found to be cheerful and active, and his appetite was returning. He relished his usual food and he lost the pains in the chest. His description of the effect of Sanatogen was decidedly quaint. He said:—'I feel while taking it as if some energy or current of strength was being poured into my chest.'" This is a sane expression of the effect of Sanatogen.

The remarkable thing about this child's experience is that it is made almost in the exact words of a distinguished London author, who wrote to the proprietors, "almost immediately after taking Sanatogen I feel as if a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars

STOCK EXCHANGE IN KILTS.

Mr. J. Grant Ramsay delivered a lecture on "Dress and Clothing in Summer" at the Institute of Hygiene. Referring to eccentricity in dress, he said he searched in vain to find anything in favour of the "hobble" skirt. It was generally ugly and sometimes unseemly, and it was certainly not hygienic. It was not very easy, indeed, to imagine how the "hobble" ever came to be worn at all. In headgear we were faced with such a mountainous conglomeration of every conceivable form of eccentricity that it almost belied discription and evaded criticism. The size was not so much a fault as an inconvenience, and it might offer some advantage in having the sunshade and hat in partnership; but it would be infinitely preferable, in summer, at any rate, if the hat were descarded altogether in favour of the sunshade alone.

A few suggestions might, he said, prove useful as a guide to the proper clothing of the body in summer.

Protect the body from the too heating rays of the sun, and aim at securing a uniform temperature.

It should be light in weight, and never an encumbrance so as to cause fatigue.

It should be loose, and contain as much air as possible.

It should be sufficiently warm to protect against and modify any sudden change in temperature.

It should hang chiefly from the shoulders, and not bear too heavily upon the abdominal muscles.

It should never be too tight, or press too closely upon any part of the body, and obstruct the circulation of the blood.

It should be so fashioned that walking, or other exercise, could be undertaken with almost as much ease as if divested of the covering.

Men's attire had reached the acme of ugliness, and the only excuse for it was that it was meant to be useful rather than ornamental, but there were indications that a reaction towards adornment and colour had begun. We had bright blue ties and pale pink socks, as well as Homburg and Tyrolese hats. Even the feather had appeared, and, although it was a very tiny one, no one knew to what length it might grow. It was a very strange tendency, this inclination towards the effeminate, and, taken in conjunction with the evident aims of the opposite sex to adopt the styles of men, it looked very much as if there was some confusion of ideas, and that matters were getting rather topsy-turvy. It was difficult to make mere man a dressed up and decorated creature without giving up his usefulness and retaining him solely as an ornament. Would this be wise? He required a more scientific garment. This might be secured by the adoption of the kilt, which would be ornamental as well as hygienic, but he feared he was much too conservative in his dress to make any such radical change. It would require the Stock Exchange to lead before we could get anyone to follow. If, however, the Stock Exchange—the leaders of men's fashions—did adopt the kilt they would find it not only an attraction, but the best investment they ever had to deal with.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The last volume reprinted from the collected editions of Stevenson's works was a bit of a disappointment. The greater part of the "Family of Engineers" was not written by him, and the part that was written to him was not very richly Stevensonian. The "Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin, however, promised in the immediate future, stands on a different plane of merit. Stevenson always a good judge of his own work, thought highly of it and most of his lovers will endorse the judgment and be glad to add one more to their volumes in bluebiack buckram. Stevenson had abundance of material to work upon and the material was of a sort which he was singularly fitted to handle. The personality of Jenkin himself was such as authors delight to draw." Of his aggressive talk we have some hint in Cookshot in "Talk and Talkers," and Mr. Gosse was ruffled by his "vociferous omniscience," but he was kindly keenly intellectual, and had a variety of interests that ranged from telegraph cables up through the drama and Greek literature to questions in metaphysics. He lived a full life, too, and the telling of it makes a pleasing narrative. There are little character sketches, such as that of the parson who lived in an element of debt and sometimes had to flee for refuse to the chancel of his own church; there are vivid pictures of the revolutions of 1848 in France and Italy; there is a stormy voyage in a light steam launch; there is a touching idyll of the delicate attention of the Captain, Jenkin's father, to his dying wife, and Stevenson manager to interweave with all this paragraphs, and even pages, which would not be out of place in some of the essays. Of the sixth chapter of the book Stevenson ventured to write to Mrs. Jenkin that he thought it "admirably good." It is so to a reader of these days, because in it, more than anywhere else, we are "up against" the Stevenson we know.

In those discussions with which the Professor seems to have favoured the youth on ethics, religion, language, and literature we hear the familiar voice of the "Shorter Catechist," and know that he is Boswellising upon the topics that are dearest to his heart. Perhaps the plum of this chapter, as the chapter itself is the plum of the book, is the account of his extracting a certificate of attendance from Jenkin. He had not attended his class, but as he considered himself a master in the art of extracting such certificates, "even at the cannon's mouth," he had no forebodings. To his surprise the Professor was adamant. Eloquence did not move him, entraties and acjurations were thrown away, reasons were met with counter-reasons and it seemed as if the expert were to be baffled at last. Stevenson then explained that as he had enough certificates to produce to the Senatus he wished this only to show it to his father. Jankin would not take him at his word, and demanded the production of the other certificates. They were produced accordingly. "a humble assortment," and Jenkin promised to try to find "a form of words." This was the result: "He did find one, and I am still ashamed when I think of his shame in giving me that paper. He made no reproach in speech, but his manner was the more eloquent; it told me plainly what a dirty business we were on; and I went from his presence, with my certificate indeed in my possession, but with no answerable sense of triumph. That was the bitter beginning of my love for Fleeming; I never thought lightly of him afterwards."

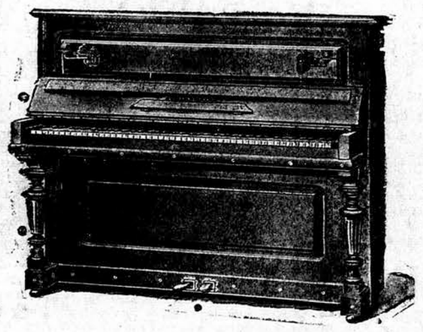
There can be no doubt of the general truth of Mr. Hardy's contention that the shortest way to good prose is through poetry, and his own style is one of the best proofs of it. To versify is to cultivate the most delicate perception of word-values, to practise the art of condensation, to study rhythms and vowel and consonant sequences, all of which makes the best of educations for the prose writer. When, however, one turns to concrete cases there are surprises. Thus Meredith was a poet before he was a novelist, and he wrote poetry all his life, yet his style is just what people most puzzle over. On the other hand, such writers as De Quincey and Carlyle, whose work is saturated with poetic qualities—De Quincey claimed to have invented the prose poem,—seem to have had little to do with verse. Evidently Mr Hardy's is not one of those rules which have no exceptions.

Last week's "Saturday Westminster Gazette" published the results of its appeal for reviews of most remarkable novel of the last six months, and the striking fact is revealed that no fewer than forty-one novels were reviewed. A superficial inference that a literature that can produce so many candidates for such a pre-eminence must be in a very flourishing way is corrected by the reflection that if all the votes had been concentrated on one, two, or even three books it might reasonably be concluded—British fiction being as it is—that they were works of supreme merit; whereas, being distributed over so wide an area, the lack of anything like unanimity among the voters suggests that the distinguishing feature of the spring publishing season may have been that it produced no work of fiction of really outstanding excellence. Let us hope the suggestion is false. Mr. Compton Mackenzie's "Carnival" not only topped the list, but had twice as many votes as the book that stood, second.

The apparent paucity of works of commanding merit is closely related to the question, which is being debated in more quarters than one, of the over-production of books. That too many books are being produced is well known, and on both sides of the Atlantic have there been discussed the causes and consequences of the phenomenon. The causes are admittedly obscure, but certain of the consequences are tolerably clear. One of them is that a reader does not know what to choose. There was probably never a time when one could take up a new novel with the certainty that he would either find it entertaining or see why it should entertain readers of a different taste from his own, but certainly there never was one when he was less likely to do so with success, for the over-production has been accompanied by an access of very inferior work. Further, there can be no doubt that a certain body of meritorious work is being buried in the rush. Books destined for the traditional seamstress, with their sentiment, their optimism and their conventional characters, perhaps cannot be buried. Works of that sort if clearly done seem to go as straight to their mark as an arrow. On the other hand however, there are books which aim higher which—especially if they just fall short of attaining their aim—never receive their due, and instead of entering upon whatever period of honourable and useful life they may be entitled to, fall still-born from the press or, at any rate, are rapidly forgotten. Finally, there was never a time when an author who had once got his name favourably known to the public was more likely to prosper; the booksellers stock his works, for they know their clients will buy them. That is not necessarily an evil but it becomes an evil when the author's public cling to him long after he has written himself out and when his work has fallen to a level that is exceeded by other writers with whom readers might be acquainting themselves.

Some of the newspapers which reported Mr. Carnegie's address to one of the Scottish universities printed it in the "simplified spelling" in which it was written, and of which Mr. Carnegie is an advocate. The innovations were not great; "service," "gard," "welth," and "rendered" jarred only as misprints do. The movement in this direction, however, is well afoot, and one which has the support of such names as Sir James Murray, Professor Skeat, and Mr. A. C. Bradley is to be reckoned with. It is a question between the utilitarians on the one hand and the sentimentalists on the other. The trump cardof the former is that simpler spelling would save a child so many years of schooling, that of the other that the history of the language is imbedded in English as at present spelt. One may confess to a partiality for the "u" in "honour" because it reminds us that the word came to us through the French, and even the final vowels of "tongue" are interesting as commemorating a false etymology. In the meantime it is pleasant to remember that there are languages in worse case than English. Gaelic is one. In Gaelic Rory is printed "Ruaridh," and Avon "Amhuinn," and there are in the High lands many who speak Gaelic and are familiar with the English character and yet cannot read a printed page of their native language. There is a story of a gentleman of that sort who received a letter from a native of St. Kilda spelt by ear. Had it been written correctly he could have made nothing of it; as it was he understood every word.

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS
IN PIANOS OF QUALITY,
HIRE OR PURCHASE.



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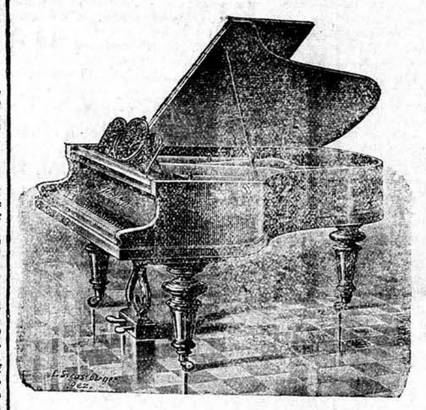

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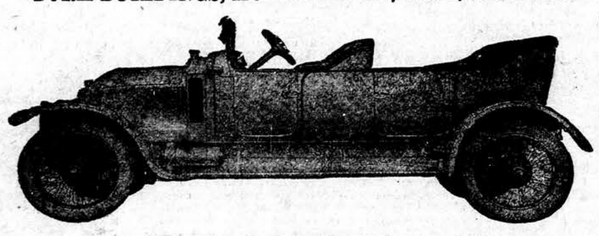

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